THE

# Pennsylvania OR GENERAL Packet THE ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6th, 1778.

WAR-OFFICE, *April* 23, 1778.

WHEREAS from a misconception of the situation of the Ship Carpenters employed to build boats in the Susquehanna, they have been subjected to sundry insults from persons passing or intending to pass over the said river, the Board think it their duty thus publicly to declare, that the Carpenters are a very valuable body of men, who have on every occasion exhibited the strongest attachment to the liberties of their country; that they are employed at this time on daily wages, and are not subject to the articles of War or to the command of any officer or officers in the service of these States, and all such officers are hereby strictly enjoined to refrain from assuming any command or controul over these respectable freemen and citizens, who have expressed their readiness to assist on every public occasion when thereto properly requested, but not being bound by any military regulations, ought not to be compelled to services they are not obliged to perform. They are now in the immediate employ of this Board, who have engaged them for the *sole* purpose of building and completing the boats, in which necessary service the Board are determined to support them as far as their authority and influence extend. *By order of the Board,*

HORATIO GATES, President.

*To all Continental Officers and others whom it may concern.*

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*Easton, April* 16, 1778.

W A N T E D,

For the use of the United States,

A NUMBER of experienced TEAM DRIVERS, to serve for one year from the time of their inlistment: They are to be paid at the rate of Ten Pounds per month They may enlist either with me at Easton, or at Bethlehem with Mr. JOHN OKELY, or with Mr. ANTHONY LERCH, in Lower Saucon, when, if required, they shall receive Ten Pounds advanced pay, and at the expiration of six months, if they produce a certificate from the Waggon-Master General that they behaved well, they shall then each receive as a bounty a new suit of cloaths.

I want to hire a number of substantial Four-horse Teams. For terms apply at my office in Easton.

ROBERT L. HOOPER, Jun. D. Q. M. G.

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*Easton, April* 16, 1778

WHEREAS it is justly suspected that many persons in this and the adjacent Counties may have in their possession, by concealment or otherwise, horses and other effects belonging to the United States, Notice is therefore hereby given to all such, that they forthwith deliver up the same to me in Easton, or some of my Deputies, otherwise, on failure, they may expect to be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.——All persons who know of, or can discover any such concealed property, are hereby requested to give immediate information thereof, for which, besides the satisfaction of doing their country so essential a service, they shall be handsomely rewarded. ROBERT L. HOOPER, D. Q. M. G.

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WERE FOUND, on the 28th of April last, near the Lancaster Road, two silver WATCHES. The owner or owners proving their property and paying the charge of this advertisement, may have them again by applying to

W. SCULL, Capt. Eleventh P. R.

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*New Hanover, April* 8, 1778.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of MATTHIAS HOLLENBACH, late of New-Hanover Township, Philadelphia County, deceased, by bond, note, vendue paper, or book debt, are required to come on the 25th, 26th or 27th day of May, to the dwelling-house of George Dieterich Bucher, where said Hollenbach lived, and settle their accounts: And all who have demands on said estate are likewise desired to bring them in at the time and place aforesaid: And if any person or persons should have any kind of writings in which the said Hollenbach is bound as security, they are requested to give notice thereof, as the heirs are not willing to be any longer bound.

JACOB VANBUSKIRK, } Administrators.
GEORGE DIETERICH BUCHER, }

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WHEREAS BENJAMIN DILLARD, formerly of Little-Britain Township, Lancaster County, obtained bonds of me for the payment of land, one of which, containing forty pounds, was due in May, 1777, and I have made a legal tender of the money to the person whom I have great reason to believe has my bond; but he denies having it, though he acknowledged if I would pay him in such money as he gave for it he would find it, alledging the invalidity, and shewing certain tokens of his disrespect to the present currency. Therefore as the bond is secreted, this is to give notice to any person who may have it, to call upon me for the money any time before the first day of June next, otherwise I will then pay it into the office at Lancaster and get a discharge against the bond.

ALEXANDER SNODGRASS.

N. B. No interest will be paid upon the bond unless produced.

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*Dover, Kent County, Delaware State, April* 14.

YESTERDAY was committed to the gaol of this County, a Negro man named LONDON, about five feet five inches high, who says he belongs to Capt. James Young, near Chambersburgh, in Cumberland County, State of Pennsylvania. His said master is desired to send for him, pay charges and take him away. THOMAS WILD, Gaoler.

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SIX POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near Frederick Town, a Negro man named BOB, about nineteen years old, about five feet eight inches high, a likely spry young fellow; had on when he went away, an old red coat, a fan-tail hat with a hair cockade in it, buckskin breeches, grey stockings, and old shoes; he is very talkative and given to liquor. It is supposed he has made towards Lancaster, as he was lately bought there. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, so that his master may get him again, shall have a reward of THREE POUNDS, and if out of the County the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by GEORGE STRICKER.

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*April* 29, 1778.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

WAS broke open and stolen out of the stable of the subscriber, in Baltimore-Town, on Monday night, the 27th instant, two valuable HORSES, viz one a black, with a star in his forehead, 8 or 9 years old, about 15 hands high, is well made, paces, trots and canters exceeding well, and has a good carriage. The other a bright Bay, 8 or 9 years old this spring, and about the same height of the black, with a black mane and tail, has always been used to a chair or carriage, the hair on each side has been worn off by the traces, trots middling fast, and canters but badly; his tail is long. The above Horses, when taken, were in exceeding good order. Whoever takes up the said Horses, so that the owner may get them again, and secures the thief or thieves, that they may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward; or One Hundred Dollars for each of the creatures, with reasonable charges, paid by

ARCHIBALD BUCHANAN.

N. B. The aforesaid horses are supposed to have been stolen by one William Trugard, a deserter from Gen. Pulaski's legion, advertised in the Maryland Journal of yesterday's date.

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*Camp, Valley Forge, April* 18, 1778.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from Capt. John David Woelpper's company, in the German regiment, GEORGE KELLER, about nineteen or twenty years old, and five feet six inches high, dark brown hair; had on when he deserted, a white hunting frock and breeches, and striped leggings: He stole of Peter Mayer, soldier, a black silk handkerchief, a shirt, a pair of stockings, and a pair of shoes. Whoever takes up said deserter and confines him in any Continental gaol, and gives notice thereof to Capt. Woelpper, shall have the above reward, over and above the reward which the Congress allows.

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CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in West Whiteland Township, Chester County, on the first of November last, a brown HORSE, about fifteen hands high, a natural pacer, and blind of one eye. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold to defray the charges, by

LEVI EVANS, Wheelwright.

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*From a Philadelphia News-Paper of April* 21, 1778, *published by James Robertson.*

LONDON, *February* 19.

HOUSE OF LORDS

*Debate on Monday upon the Duke of Richmond's motion, "That General Gates's letter to Lord Thanet lie on the Table."*

The Earl of BRISTOL's Speech.

I HAVE hitherto sat silent, my Lords, and chose rather to attend to the different opinions of your Lordship's, which I shall always do with that respect and deference that is due to them, than to interrupt the course of the debate—but as I find other Lords have sallied into great digressions, this and other days, I should be ashamed to sit longer silent, or give a tacit vote, and not declare my sentiments openly on this very critical and very important situation, and especially as I hope thereby to manifest that affectionate and dutiful, though independent and disinterested, attachment to his Majesty's person and government, which I hold inseparable from that zeal for the welfare of my country, that has ever been and shall be the invariable rule of my conduct.

My Lords, I hope your Lordships will forgive me if I go a little, and it shall not be much, into the causes, or in some degree into the conduct of this unhappy rebellion in our colonies; but I think it necessary to tell your Lordships, that from the very first dawn of it, when I had then a seat in the other House, I took an early part in declaring my sentiments against the measures which I then thought, and I still think, rather encouraged than removed the inclinations there appeared in some of the refractory leaders in that country to dispute the rights, and, by degrees, throw off that subjection, which, from every tie in human nature, they owe to this: however, when I found reason was adopted (I mean the repeal of the Stamp-Act) and that it had produced the effects that were foretold it would do, I then, my Lords, took part with those, who, like me (from the different accounts given of the situation of the colonies, their dissentions and contentions) thought it was only coercive measures that could bring them to a sense of their duty and their interest; but, like others, had only the privilege of giving my opinion, whilst every step that was taken by those in, as well as those out of power, seemed to promote what we ought all to have united in order to have stifled in its infancy. The encouragement the Colonies met with, from what I must think the mistaken judgment, and consequently ill-timed language of one sett of gentlemen on this side the Atlantic, and from the more supine, timid conduct of those who have ever since been at the head of the measures of this country, brought the colonies first to those daring steps of rebellious union, and next to the no less daring, but more fatal, acts of open violence against their Sovereign and their Mother-Country.

But, my Lords, it is now long since we have been in the open field of contention for the rights and supremacy of this country over its colonies, and which, I hope, we shall never give up, but trust we shall yet be able to maintain, though I must beg to declare, as for myself, that after all the blood that has been already spilt, after all the millions that have been already scattered, and after all the solemn promises that have been already given by ministers, and with as great a fleet and as large an army as ever this country singly maintained, when not at war with foreign powers, we are, in my opinion, in a worse situation than when we first began; I mean, as to any appearance of making an end of this most distressful war; and I should therefore, my Lords, before I gave an ultimate opinion, much less an ultimate vote, on this very critical and important business, wish to know authentically, what assurances have been given by our commanders in chief in that country (whose opinions alone are now to be relied on) that we shall be able, by pursuing this war, to give the people some hopes that all the millions they have given, and all the blood that others have wasted, will be attended with such success, as shall give some speedy relief to those heavy burdens, which I confess, and do lament, they now groan under.

My Lords, if we reflect but for a moment that it is only our American colonies that we are now at open war with, and that there have been already near eighteen millions spent to carry on that service; and that our trade, which is the only source of these supplies, as you heard the other night at the bar, has suffered, and is still suffering, almost as much as if at war with those two great powers of France and Spain. What is to become of us, when that too may be added? Our very coasting trade has met with great inter-

ruption—and need I remind your Lordſhips of the evil attending our having ſo many ſeamen on board the American privateers, as we alſo heard the other night at our bar; in 173 privateers were, on a very moderate calculation, allowed to be 13,850 men. The dangers attending this evil, and which we have not to encounter in a war with France and Spain, have too many bad conſequences for me to enumerate now, but which I think cannot eſcape your Lordſhip's diſcernment.

My Lords, it appears to me that the methods hitherto purſued to ſubdue this rebellion, and to put an end to the depredations it occaſions, and the ſuffrings of every individual in this country, as well as the few remaining friends we have in that, have been ſuch, as have rather tended to promote than prevent our loſſes; to prolong rather than conclude the war; for the manner in which we have ſent our recruits, our cloathing, our ammunition, our ſtores, in ſhort, our ſupplies of every kind to our forces abroad, has, in my opinion, rather conveyed a greater part of them to our foes than our friends. My Lords, I am unwilling to treſpaſs on the time to point out to your Lordſhips the ſeveral valuable captures of this nature that have been made by the rebels, from what I feel ſorry to ſay is the ill conduct of thoſe who were to ſuperintend this very eſſential part of the war, becauſe I am very certain that every Lord who hears me muſt recollect the repeated inſtances we have heard of to prove this; when, by a proper diſtribution of all theſe kinds of neceſſaries to be ſent to our fleet and army, had they been put into the ſeveral men of war ſent to America, or had ten or a dozen of our fourth rates that were in commiſſion, and many more of the line, and not ſo well employed, been armed en flute, and deſtined for this particular eſſential ſervice, at a time when we knew of no fleet out to require their attention, they would not only have ſecured theſe ſupplies for our own forces, deprived the enemy of what they ſtood ſo much in want of, and at that time could not have obtained but by ſuch miſconduct, but, I will venture to affirm, would have ſaved the public above half the expence thrown away in that moſt extravagant manner of hiring tranſports, and the buying of ſhips and veſſels for that purpoſe; which, in the tranſport ſervice for the navy only (excluſive of ordnance and treaſury tranſports) has already coſt in freight only, from Sept. 1775 to Sept. 1777,

£ 1,265,231 2 11

The victualling theſe tranſports alſo is 526 878 19 10

Which makes the ſum of 1,792,110 2 9

Beſides theſe ſums there has been paid for the purchaſe of ſhips and veſſels, ſince January 1776, 94,756 5 1

*(To be continued in our next.)*

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The following is a copy of General GATES's letter to the EARL of THANET alluded to in the Duke of Richmond's motion.

*My Lord, Albany, October 26, 1777.*

"Preſuming upon our former friendſhip, I take the liberty of addreſſing this letter to your Lordſhip, General Burgoyne having aſſured me it ſhall be faithfully delivered. The very important event of this campaign, ſo far as it reſpects General Burgoyne and myſelf, will, by the unexaggerating voice of truth, be related to your Lordſhip. For, what leſs can be ſaid of it, than that the King's army, which left Canada in June, are all killed, taken, or have ſurrendered priſoners, under the Convention of Saratoga? If this complete victory has been uſed, with reſpect to the behaviour of the conquerors to the vanquiſhed, General Burgoyne and Lord Peterſham, as they are ſoldiers, and men of honour, will declare.---But, to the main deſign of my addreſſing this letter to your Lordſhip.

"Born and educated in England, I cannot help feeling for the misfortunes brought upon my native country by the wickedneſs of that adminiſtration, who began, and have continued this moſt unjuſt, impolitic, cruel and unnatural war. The diſmemberment of the empire, the loſs of commerce, of power and conſequence amongſt the nations, with the downfal of public credit, are but the beginning of thoſe evils, that muſt inevitably be followed by a thouſand more, unleſs timely prevented by ſome lenient hand, ſome great ſtate phyſician, with the firmneſs, integrity and abilities of a Chatham, joined to the wiſdom, virtue and juſtice of a Cambden, aided and ſupported by ſuch men as your Lordſhip—men, as independent in their fortunes, as unſullied in their honour, and who never bowed their heads to Baal. Such a man, ſo ſupported, may yet ſave the ſinking ſtate, by confirming that Independency which the people of this Continent are reſolved to part with but when they leave this world. Such a man will do what all wiſe ſtateſman have done before him. He will be true to the welfare and intereſt of his country; and by reſcinding the reſolutions paſſed to ſupport that ſyſtem, which no power upon earth can eſtabliſh, he will endeavour to preſerve ſo much of the empire in proſperity and honour, as the circumſtances of the times, and the maleadminiſtration of thoſe who ruled before him, have left to his government.

"The United States of America are willing to be the friends, but never will ſubmit to be the ſlaves, of the parent country. They are, by conſanguinity, by commerce, by language, and by the affection which naturally ſprings from theſe, more attached to England, than to any other country under the ſun.—Therefore, ſpurn not the bleſſing which yet remains. Inſtantly withdraw your fleets and armies; cultivate the friendſhip and commerce of America. Thus, and thus only, can England hope to be great and happy. Seek that, in a commercial alliance; ſeek it 'ere it be too late; for, there only, you muſt expect to find it.

"These, my Lord, are the undiſguiſed ſentiments of a man that rejoices not in the bloodſhed in this fatal conteſt; of a man who glories in the name of ENGLISHMAN, and wiſhes to ſee peace and friendſhip between Great-Britain and America fixed upon the ſureſt foundation.

"Our friend, General Lee, has ſuffered a long and ſevere impriſonment; but the hour is at hand that forces General Howe to what he muſt for ever bluſh for not having done before. The pride, not the power, of the King's Generals prevents me from being more particular as to the immediate ſituation of the man * you ſo much regarded. I beg your Lordſhip will preſent my affectionate compliments to Hall, and Sir Charles Davers. With the greateſt reſpect, I have the honour to be, my Lord,

*Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervant,*
HORATIO GATES."

*To the Right Hon. the Earl of Thanet.*

* *Major General Lee.*

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YORK-TOWN, *May 4.*

*On Saturday laſt SIMEON DEANE, Eſq; arrived at Congreſs, expreſs from the American Plenipotentiaries at the Court of France, and delivered his diſpatches to the Preſident.—The important contents are, by a correſpondent, thus communicated.*

THE news of the defeat and captivity of Gen. Burgoyne were received in France the beginning of December, with as much joy as if a victory by their own troops had been announced. Our Plenipotentiaries took this opportunity again to attract the attention of the Court of France to the object of their negociation. On the 16th, Monſieur Girard, Royal Syndic of Straſburgh, and Secretary of his Majeſty's Council of State, waited upon our Plenipotentiaries, and informed them, *by order of the King*, "That after long and full conſideration of our affairs and propoſitions in Council, it was decided, and his Majeſty was determined to acknowledge our Independence, and make a Treaty with us of Amity and Commerce. That in this treaty, no advantage would be taken of our preſent ſituation to obtain terms from us, which otherwiſe would not be convenient for us to agree to. His Majeſty deſiring that the treaty, once made, ſhould be durable, and our amity ſubſiſt for ever, which could not be expected, if each nation did not find its intereſt in the continuance as well as in the commencement of it. It was therefore his intention that the terms of the treaty ſhould be ſuch, as we might be willing to agree to if our ſtate had been long eſtabliſhed, and in the fulneſs of ſtrength and power, and ſuch as we ſhould approve of when that time ſhould come. That his Majeſty was fixed in his determination, not only to acknowledge, but to ſupport our Indegendence by every means in his power. That in doing this, he might probably be ſoon engaged in war, with all the expences, riſque and damage uſually attending it; yet he ſhould not expect any compenſation from us on that account, nor pretend that he acted wholly for our ſakes, ſince, beſides his real goodneſs to us and our cauſe, it was manifeſtly the intereſt of France, that the power of England ſhould be diminiſhed by our ſeparation from it. He ſhould, moreover, not ſo much as inſiſt, that, if he engaged in a war with England on our account, we ſhould not make a ſeparate peace for ourſelves, whenever good and advantageous terms were offered to us. The only condition he ſhould require and rely on would be this, *that we, in no peace to be made with England, ſhould give up our Independence, and return to the obedience of that government.*"

That upon theſe principles, by virtue of full powers by the King of France to Monſieur Girard, Royal Syndic of the City of Straſburgh, and Secretary of his Majeſty's Council of State, dated the 30th of January, 1778, this Miniſter, with our Plenipotentiaries, ſigned at Paris, on the 6th of February, a Treaty of Alliance and Commerce between the Crown of France and the United States of America, almoſt in the very terms in which the American Plenipotentiaries had been inſtructed by Congreſs. In the Treaty of Alliance, the following articles are conſpicuous.

"ARTICLE I. If war ſhould break out between France and Great-Britain, during the continuance of the preſent war between the United States and England, his Majeſty and the United States ſhall make it a common cauſe, and aid each other mutually with their good offices, their councils, and their forces, according to the exigence of conjunctures, as becomes good and faithful allies."

"ARTICLE II. The eſſential and *direct end* of the preſent defenſive alliance is, to maintain effectually *the Liberty, Sovereignty and Independence, abſolute and unlimited*, of the ſaid United States, as well in matters of government as of commerce."

"ARTICLE VI. The Moſt Chriſtian King renounces for ever the poſſeſſion of the Iſland of Bermuda, *as well as of any part of the Continent of North-America*, which before the treaty of Paris in 1763, or in virtue of that treaty, were acknowledged to belong to the Crown of Great Britain, or to the United States, heretofore called Britiſh Colonies, or which *are at this time, or have lately been*, under the power of the King and Crown of Great-Britain."

The Treaty of Commerce ſtands upon the broad baſis of equality; and, conſidering the eſtabliſhed great power of France, and the infancy of the United States, is an act without parallel. In a word, the ſentiments delivered on the 16th of December by Monſ. Girard, by order of the King of France, are ſentiments rarely entertained by Princes, and which, together with theſe equal treaties, muſt rank him, not only among the greateſt Monarchs in France, but in hiſtory.

The Independence of America is a favourite object with all thoſe powers of Europe, who entertain commercial views.—With reſpect to the acknowledgment of our Independance, they have waited the example of France, and will now be determined in our favour by her conduct. The Emperor, Spain and Pruſſia are determined to ſupport us. On the 6th of November laſt the Pruſſian Miniſter wrote in the following terms to one of our Plenipotentiaries:—"As to the reinforcements of troops which Great-Britain may receive from other powers of Europe for the next campaign, I can aſſure you, Sir, that your Nation has nothing to fear from Ruſſia or Denmark; and that even Germany will not furniſh but ſome hundred men which the Duke of Brunſwick, the Landgrave of Heſſe, and the Margrave of Anſpach, in conformity to their treaties, cannot but ſend annually, to recruit the troops which thoſe Princes hold in America in the pay of England. It is with ſincere ſatisfaction I give you this agreeable information."—The King of Pruſſia would not allow the troops of Heſſe and Hanau, in Britiſh pay, to paſs through his dominions.—He has promiſed to be the ſecond Power in Europe to acknowledge the Independence of America.

The American priſoners in England were treated with ſuch inhumanity, as induced our Plenipotentiaries to write to Lord North on the ſubject; and to employ a gentleman of rank in London to relieve their diſtreſſes. The Britiſh government thereupon relaxed their ſeverities. The friends of America in London called a meeting on the 24th of December, 1777, to collect ſubſcriptions for the relief of American priſoners, and on the 5th of January they collected £2677:8:6 ſterling for that purpoſe. Among the ſubſcribers ſtand the names of Marquis of Rockingham, Marquis of Granby, Earl Shelburne, Earl Abingdon, Lord Cholmondely, Viſcount Middleton, Viſcounteſs Middleton, Sir George Saville, Hon. Thomas Townſhend, Hon. Thomas Townſhend, jun. Hon. Thomas Walpole, beſides many Aldermen and Gentlemen of the firſt diſtinction. Our Plenipotentiaries aſſure us that Britain, failing in this campaign, cannot poſſibly make another in America, ſo low are her finances reduced, ſo ruined is her credit abroad, and ſo difficult is it for her to procure men at home. That the greateſt preparations of war were making in all parts of France. That near 50,000 French troops were actually marched into Normandy and Brittany; and that the navy of France and Spain now conſiſted of 270 ſail ready for ſea.

Theſe important advices were brought over in Le Senſible, Monſ. Marignie, Commander, a Royal Frigate of France, of 28 twelve-pounders and 300 men. She left Breſt on the 8th of March, and after a paſſage of 35 days arrived at Caſco-Bay, from whence ſhe ſailed on her return, after two days ſtay to take in water.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A GOOD CLOTHIER, or one that can only ſhear and manage a preſs well. Such a perſon may depend on having good wages and conſtant employ, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at his fulling mill near Dover, in Kent County on Delaware.

THOMAS NIXON.

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STRAYED or STOLEN,

From Coventry Forge, Cheſter-County, on Monday, the 21ſt of April laſt,

A Likely bay HORSE, nine years old, remarkable good carriage, round bodied, ſmall head and ears, travels rough when he goes faſt, a natural pacer. Whoever will deliver him to REBECCA GRACE at the place aforeſaid, or to THOMAS POTTS, at Potts-Grove, will be paid FORTY DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges; and if ſtolen, and the thief ſecured and brought to juſtice, a further reward of FORTY DOLLARS, by THOMAS POTTS.

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THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living near Duck Creek, in Kent County, on Delaware, a large black HORSE, near ſixteen hands high, a natural trotter, ſhod only behind when ſtolen, has a ſplit in his right hind hoof to the hair, and ſomething appearing on his eyes like a film; he is ſix years old. Whoever will leave ſaid horſe with Mr. GLASFORD, at Newark, or with the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN SMITH.

LONDON, *February* 20.

THE Lords Amherſt and Weſtcoate, and Mr. Hans Stanley, are talked of as three of the Commiſſioners to go over to America.

No relaxation appears on the ſide of Government in the ſhipping of ſtores or raiſing of men on account of Lord North's Propoſals.

It is believed that the prayer of the people will, on the approaching faſt day, be in general for peace, and that it would pleaſe the Almighty to open the eyes of his Majeſty, that he may ſee the horrible iniquities of his Miniſters, and give them up to the juſt reſentment of the nation.

A correſpondent ſays, there are the beſt founded reaſons for crediting the report that the Duke of Marlborough has declared his diſapprobation of going on with the American war.

This mad war with America, is not like two powers contending for a province; but is an ARMY (and now but *one* army) contending againſt *a whole people*.

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BOSTON, *April* 23.

By the Engliſh papers, the diſpoſition of the people is greatly changed towards America. They are full of ſatire, ridicule and ſober arguments, againſt the late meaſures. The Britiſh Miniſtry are offended with their commanders here. Lord Cornwallis was received coldly—ſo was Lord Peterſham. Burgoyne has loſt their favour by his fate, and hinting that he had poſitive orders to make his way to Albany, at all events. The two Howes are in no high eſtimation. In a promotion of Admirals Lord Howe has been neglected. In ſhort, the Miniſtry, with their friends, and thoſe of their principal officers here are divided, and from hence have ſprung the moſt violent parties to weaken and confound the nation. Their quarrel with America is the aſtoniſhment and ridicule of all Europe.

France and Spain are at preſent armed both by land and ſea, in the moſt formidable manner, and from every circumſtance a war muſt have commenced by this time. The Turks and Ruſſians have been inſtigated already to commence. The King of Pruſſia and Emperor are at the head of great armies, but it is at preſent uncertain of their arrangements.

The Engliſh are under apprehenſions of an invaſion either in Great Britain or Ireland.—The national militia are called upon, on finding that regular troops are not to be procured—ſoldiers and ſeamen raiſing by ſubſcription for their King's ſervice, and at prodigious prices; and at the ſame time violently oppoſed by the oppoſition in Parliament, alſo by the city of London and ſeveral other great cities and towns in England.—Counter ſubſcriptions are opened in behalf of and for relief of the American priſoners, amounting to near ſix thouſand guineas—theſe priſoners are now treated with humanity and entirely different from their former uſage. About a week before the frigate L'Senſible left Breſt, a fleet ſailed from Quiberoon Bay for America, conſiſting of a number of ſhips of the line and frigates under the command of Admiral D'La Mothe Picque, to convay ſix or eight ſail of tranſports loaded with cloathing and other neceſſaries for our army, which had been procured and got ready by Mr. Silas Deane in Auguſt laſt, but could not poſſibly be ſhipped ſooner for various reaſons.

There are alſo 3 or 4 American armed veſſels in the fleet—the reputation of the Americans at the higheſt pitch through Europe, eſpecially the northern provinces.

In a word, the Engliſh are in the moſt humiliating and abject ſituation imaginable; and parties have never been equally furious ſince the revolution.

It is ſuppoſed that the frigate L'Senſible ſailed yeſterday for Europe. Mr. Deane is happy to take this firſt public opportunity to acknowledge the zeal, politeneſs and diſpatch with which the Chevalier Marigny has finally accompliſhed his important miſſion, and hopes that he may return ſafe to receive the reward due to ſo worthy an officer; and at the ſame time moſt ſincerely congratulates his countrymen on this great and moſt happy event.

'Tis ſaid a frigate is diſpatched from Spain with duplicates of the forenamed treaty.

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LANCASTER, *May* 6.

Accounts from Carliſle are, That 31 Tories lately formed the horrid deſign of joining the Savages in murdering and ſcalping their neighbours. With this intent they marched by the north branch of Juniata river, deſigning to paſs the Allegeny Mountain at the Cheſt. A few Indians met them: The banditti endeavoured to parley with them, and open their plan. The Indians were ſhy, and, on ſome advancing, ſhot one of the villains and retired. Convinced on this, of the danger and difficulty of their purpoſe, they ſcattered, each taking a different path. Soon after, a party of volunteers in purſuit of theſe unnatural wretches, came to the place where they had diſperſed, and ſending back notice of what had happened, proceeded towards the Ohio in ſearch of any other whites who might have like deſigns. They are yet out. But many of the villains have been catched, and ſome of them have been properly ſecured.

Five counterfeiters of paper money were very lately ſeized on a waſte mountain, near the Maryland line, in York County, and impriſoned in Maryland.

A body of ſeveral hundred Tories, who had taken the field in Kent, in the Delaware State, under one M'Leod, have been diſperſed, and their cannon and ſtores taken.

A correſpondent remarks, that it muſt greatly eſtabliſh the credit of the Honorable Congreſs in Europe, that they treated Lord North's inſidious propoſals with proper diſdain, and reſolved with firmneſs to ſupport Independence, though at that time wholly ignorant of the treaties with France, and the favourable intentions of other great States beyond the Atlantic.

*** The Rev. Mr. DAVIDSON will open a Latin School on the 15th of May, near Porter's Mill, on Octorara Creek, where young Gentlemen can be accommodated on reaſonable terms, in a very reputable neighbourhood.

*(Advertiſements, &c. omitted this week for want of room, will have a place in our next.)*

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Mr. DUNLAP,

A FEW days ago I was favoured with the ſight of a paper from Philadelphia, called the Evening Poſt, for Friday, the 3d inſt. in which was the following remarkable publication, viz.

"From a REBEL PAPER.

"In CONGRESS, *February* 20, 1778.

"WHEREAS it is repreſented to Congreſs by his Excellency General Waſhington, that the mode adopted by many of the United States of inliſting their quota of troops only for ſix or nine months, occaſions a conſtant change of men; by which means great part of his army conſtantly conſiſts of undiſciplined troops, and of courſe occaſions great fatigue and trouble to his officers in rendering them fit only for any ſervice; and that by the time they come to know the duty of a ſoldier, their inliſtments expire,

"Reſolved, That all the troops now compoſing the armies of theſe United States, and all ſuch other troops as ſhall hereafter inliſt or be drafted to ſerve in their armies, ſhall be deemed and they are hereby declared to be troops of theſe United States, during the continuance of the war between theſe United States and Great Britain, and ſubject to all the regulations, pains and penalties ſpecified in the articles of war heretofore made and ordained by theſe United States in Congreſs; notwithſtanding any law of theſe United States to the contrary.

"Reſolved, That his Excellency Gen. Waſhington, and all and every other officer of theſe United States, commanding in any garriſon or fort, or at any poſt, or any detachments, be, and they are hereby authoriſed and required to apprehend and detain in ſafe cuſtody, all ſuch perſons as ſhall quit the ſervice of theſe United States, during the continuance of the war between theſe United States and Great-Britain, under pretence of the time of their inliſtment being expired, in order that they may be brought to condign puniſhment for deſertion.

By order of Congreſs,

HENRY LAURENS, Preſident.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary."

As I had never ſeen any ſuch publication in any of thoſe, which, with their uſual wit and politeneſs, they call *rebel papers*, I was led from that circumſtance, as well as from the thing itſelf, to ſuſpect ſome trick; I therefore immediately ſat down and wrote the following letter to the Secretary.

SIR,

"I incloſe you a Philadelphia News paper, and beg to be informed, whether any ſuch reſolution as that contained in it, did ever paſs the Honorable the Congreſs."

To which letter I received, this inſtant, the following anſwer.

*SIR*, York Town, April 27, 1778.

*I am much obliged by your favor. If it was poſſible to be ſurpriſed by any chicanery of the enemy, this might perhaps have that effect. The only circumſtance that excites any kind of wonder is, their folly and ſtupidity in attempting a forgery which is ſo eaſily detected by every inhabitant of theſe States who reads the public papers. However, to remove every doubt, I aſſure you, that no ſuch reſolution ever paſſed, nor was any ſuch ever moved in Congreſs. I am, &c.*

*CHARLES THOMSON.*

You will pleaſe, Sir, to print this letter, to the end that gentlemen at a diſtance may, from a peruſal of this impudent forgery, publiſhed under the very noſe of the *moſt excellent General Howe*, form ſome faint idea of thoſe low, infamous artifices, in which our enemies excel even a pettifogging Attorney. It would ſeem, that men who are ſoliciting a treaty with us, ſhould from policy endeavour to impreſs our minds with an idea of their honeſty: but the old remark is juſt, that wicked men never act with real wiſdom. I am, &c.

A CORRESPONDENT.

*Lancaſter, April* 28, 1778.

P. S. I juſt now ſee the ſame forgery is printed in Mr. Gaine's paper, publiſhed in New-York.

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*Lancaſter, Pennſylvania, April* 27, 1778.

WHEREAS by a law of this State, intitled, "A Supplement to the Act intitled, an Act to prevent foreſtalling and regrating and to encourage fair dealing," the Commiſſioners of Cloathing for the reſpective Counties are authoriſed, enjoined and required to make diligent ſearch and enquiry after all offenders againſt ſaid law, and againſt the law intitled, "An Act to prohibit the ſale of goods, wares and merchandize by public vendue, and to regulate pedlars and hawkers in this State," and to proceed againſt and ſeize the property of ſuch offenders, according to ſaid laws: This is therefore to give notice, that we are determined to proceed in that duty immediately after publication hereof.

JAMES LANG and ROBERT CRAIG,
Commiſſioners of Cloathing for Lancaſter County.

A generous price will be given by the ſubſcribers to Journeymen Taylors, and an exemption from Militia duty.

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*Hoſpital, Head-Quarters, Manheim, May* 5, 1778.

ALL perſons who have any demands on the Military Hoſpital of the Middle Department, due before the firſt of March, are deſired to bring or ſend them in, with proper vouchers, on or before the 10th of June. JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Junior,
Secretary and Pay-maſter H. M. D.

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TO BE SOLD,

AN elegant SULKEY, with a ſtanding top, almoſt new. Enquire of HUGH FERGUSON, in Plumſtead Townſhip, Bucks County.

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ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN ELTON, late of Saliſbury Townſhip, Cheſter County, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them in, in order that they may be adjuſted and paid by

THOMAS ELTON,
ROBERT ELTON, } Adminiſtrators.

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THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS loſt, on Thurſday the 23d of April laſt, on the Reading road, a ſmall red leather POCKET BOOK, lined with green ſilk, a ſilver claſp with the letters R F in a cypher on it, the catch broke. In ſaid Pocket-book were one hundred and fifty dollars pin'd in a bundle, and about twenty or thirty dollars looſe; alſo three lottery tickets, No 85m366, 85m360, 85m370, on the back of the firſt and laſt ticket was wrote, John Barnes, Grandſ, and on the other, Joſeph Fiſher; alſo ſundry papers that can be of no uſe to any perſon but the owner. Whoever has found ſaid Pocket book and will return it to the ſubſcriber, at Mr. Andrew Bunner's, near the 21 mile-ſtone on the Reading road, ſhall receive the above reward, by

JOSEPH C. FISHER.

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CAME to the plantation of DAVID MUSSELMAN, in Hempfield Townſhip, Lancaſter County, about the 8th or 9th of April laſt, the two following Creatures, viz. An iron grey Mare, has no brand nor ear mark, trots naturally, and is about twelve years old. A dark brown Gelding, about ſix or ſeven years old, paces and trots, has no brand nor ear mark, ſhod before. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. FRANCIS SHOPP.

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TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living at the Head of Elk, the 23d of April laſt, a bright bay Gelding, riſing three years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, a natural trotter, being one quarter blooded which he ſhows much, neat ſtraight limbs, narrow and pretty high rumped, his head not in proportion to the reſt of his body, it being rather large and wide acroſs the jaws; he has been rode and is very gentle, his mane and tail black, the latter pretty long, the former lays on the off ſide and has been lately cut under the head-ſtall of the bridle; he has never been ſhod, no white about him, neither brand nor ear mark. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid horſe, and the thief if ſtolen, ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice and the horſe returned to the owner, ſhall receive the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for the horſe, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by JOHN STUMP.

N. B. He has been lately bled in the near ſide of his neck.

*For the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

## *The* BIRDS, *the* BEASTS, *and the* BAT.
### A FABLE.

A WAR broke out in former days,
(If all is true that *Æsop* says)
Between the Birds that haunt the grove,
And Beasts that wild in forests rove.
Of Fowl that swim in waters clear,
Or Birds that mount aloft in air,
From ev'ry tribe vast numbers came
To fight for freedom or for fame:
The Beasts from dens and caverns deep,
From valleys low and mountains steep,
In dread array assembled stood,
And gnash their teeth and thirst for blood.
The Bat, half bird, half beast, was there,
Nor would for *this* or *that* declare,
Waiting till conquest should decide
Which was the strongest, safest side;
Depending on his doubtful form
To screen him from th' impending storm.
With pointed beaks and talons long,
With horney spurs and pinions strong,
The feather'd race, at first, 'tis said,
In fierce assault such havock made
That, panic struck, their foes retreat
Amaz'd—and vict'ry seem'd compleat.
On which the Bat, with squeaking tone,
Cries "*Bravo*, Birds, the day's our own;
" For know I'm proud to claim a place
" Amongst your bold aspiring race;
" With leathern wings I skim the air,
" And am a Bird, tho' cloath'd in hair."
But now the Beasts asham'd of flight,
With rallied force renew the fight.
With sharpen'd teeth, uplifted paws,
With threat'ning horns and spreading claws,
Boldly advance—push on the fray,
And claim the honours of the day.
The Bat, now hov'ring to and fro,
Observ'd how things were like to go;
Concludes those best, who best can fight,
And thinks the strongest party right.
" Push on, (says he) ours is the day,
" We'll drive these Rebel Birds away
" And reign supreme—for who but we
" Of earth and air the Lords should be.
" That I'm a Beast I can make out
" By reasons strong, beyond a doubt—
" With ears and furr—'twould be absurd
" To call a thing like me *a Bird*.
" My share of conquest and of fame."
The Birds the faithless wretch despise—
"Hence traitor, hence," the Eagle cries,
"Nor dare, as you just vengeance fear,
Amongst our honour'd ranks appear."
Nor would the Beasts the exile own—
"Avaunt," said they—"mongrel, begone."
Be lasting infamy his due
Who stands to neither party true.
Since then, the Bat in some old shed
Hides his dishonourable head;
Nor dares his leathern wings display
From rising morn to setting day;
But when the gloomy shades of night
Screens his vile form from ev'ry sight,
In search of food he sallies out
Despis'd, unnoticed flits about,
Then to his dreary cell returns,
And his just fate in silence mourns.

*'Mongst us too many, like the Bat,*
*Incline to this side or to that*
*As int'rest leads—or wait to see*
*Which party with the strongest be.*
*Let such old Æsop's fable take,*
*And conscience th' application make.*

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*To be SOLD by Public Vendue,*

On Wednesday the 6th day of May next,

A PLANTATION and tract of LAND situate, lying and being in Drumm re Townthip, Lancaster County, containing one hundred and fixty acres, with the usual allowance (be the same more or less) betwixt eighty and ninety acres whereof is cleared, and all under good fence, the remainder well timbered; there are the following improvements, viz. a good square log dwelling-house, good barn and stables, with a convenient spring and spring-house, a quantity of good watered meadow, a small bearing orchard, and a crop of wheat and rye now in the ground. There is likewise to be sold on said days, cows, hogs and sheep, with other articles too tedious to mention. The vendue to begin at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, when the terms of sale will be made known and due attendance will be given by DAVID COOPER.

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*To be SOLD at Private Sale,*

A TWO story brick HOUSE, in Queen-street, Lancaster, opposite the Quakers Meeting, joining Henry Mason on one side, and Henry Zank on the other. The Lot on which the said House stands is divided as follows,—in front half a lot and ten and a half feet, in the middle a whole lot, and back on the alley half a lot. There is a convenient spring house on the said lot belonging to the premises. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, Tavern-keeper, in Lancaster. MICHAEL BARTGIS.

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*Camp, Valley Forge, March 14, 1778.*

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, but supposed to be the latter, in the night of the 31 instant, a bay HORSE, near fifteen hands high, nine or ten years old, a star in his forehead, some white on one of his hind feet, has been hurt with a saddle on his withers, also with a collar on his shoulders. A black MARE, near fourteen hands high, six or seven years old, branded N C on the near buttock, but not very plain, the hair is much worn off her sides and thighs with the geers. Also stolen, an English made SADDLE, to which there was a brown saddle-cloth bound with white, a leather girth sewed to the saddle-flaps which buckle below, and a pair of two-barred plated stirrups with a small break in the plating of one of them, the stirrup leathers are remarkably thick, with two rows of stitching winding round the holes. Whoever will secure the horses, saddle and thieves, so that the owner may get the horses and saddle, and the thieves be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or FIFTEEN DOLLARS for each or either of the horses, TWENTY DOLLARS for the saddle, and THIRTY DOLLARS for the thieves, paid by

ABISHAI THOMAS, D. Q. M. G.
North-Carolina Brigade.

N. B. As the saddle, or at least the stirrups, may be offered for sale, it is requested that any gentleman to whom they may be offered will secure them, and give notice thereof to A. THOMAS.

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*Williamsburg, Virginia, Feb. 20, 1778.*

TWENTY Dollars Reward,

for apprehending HARRY, a likely mulatto lad, who left my plantation in King William county, Virginia, the 6th inst. He is about 18 years of age, stout, active and well made, about 5 feet 10 inches high, has a small scar on his cheek and another on his forehead. He was seen on the way to Fredericksburg the day after his departure, and said he was following a waggon, and that he was going as a soldier to the army. He had on a brown sailors jacket, a red shag under waistcoat, red cloth breeches, oznabrugs shirt, white yarn stockings, country made shoes, and a fan-tail hat with a silver band. He has a bushy head of hair, which I imagine he will cut, and as he has 40 or 50 dollars with him will attempt to change his dress. He is subject to get drunk, is a notorious gamester, and will stick at nothing to supply his wants and to gratify his vicious habits. The above reward will be paid if taken out of this state, by delivering him to William Buchanan, Esq; at York, Abraham Vanbibber, Esq; of Baltimore, or Thomas Richardson, Esq; of George Town, who are requested to have him confined in jail till I shall direct what shall be done with him.

WILLIAM AYLETT.

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RUNAWAY on the night of the 18th of March from the subscriber, of Thornbury township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, a mulatto woman named RACHEL, of a middle size, about 30 years of age. Had on and took with her one black bonnet, 4 gowns, 3 of which were short, the other a popling long gown, the color of them as follows, viz. one a white home made dimity, with a petticoat of the same, one of striped yellow linsey, with a petticoat partly the same, one of black linsey, with a petticoat of the same, three pair of shoes, one pair with leather heels, the other two wooden heels, the upper leather of one pair was of black grained calf skin, and silver-plated buckles, the plating nearly worn off.—Whoever apprehends said servant and secures her, so that her master may have her again, shall receive Ten Dollars reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by PERSIFOR FRAZER.

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ON the 2d of December last came to the house of the subscriber, living in Brecknock township, Lancaster county, a black HORSE, has a star on his forehead, some saddle spots, and a piece of a halter chain round his neck. The owner, proving his right and paying charges, may take him away.

MICHAEL MESNER.

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WAS taken up as a stray the 27th of last December, a bay HORSE, about 6 years old, 13 hands and a half high, paces and trots, has a small star in his forehead, his near hind foot white. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to David Kinkead, in Newark, Newcastle county, and Delaware state.

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*Yorktown, March 24, 1778.*

STOLEN last night out of a bale of goods, as it lay in a waggon at the Two Taverns, six miles from this place, a piece of flesh-colored Bath COATING, seven quarters wide. One Hundred Dollars Reward for the goods and thief, and Fifty for the goods alone, will be given by

LEVINS & RIDDLE.

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*Littlebritain township, Lancaster county, March 23, 1778.*

THIS is to notify the public in general and my former customers in particular, That I have removed part of my Tanyard from Peach-bottom Ferry, (and I design to remove the whole next Fall) to the place whereon I now live, about one mile and a half distant, where I purpose carrying on the Business of Tanning in the most extensive manner. I shall receive all hides after this at my own house. Those who will favor me with their custom, may depend I shall use my endeavors to serve them to their satisfaction. GEORGE EWING.

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CAME to the house of the subscriber, living near Bald Eagle Creek, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, the 21st of November last, a black MARE, about 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock C D, has a small star and snip, and two white feet. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS PERSONS.

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CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Mountbethel township, Northampton county, the 13th of last October, a black HORSE, about 14 hands high, paces and trots, is roand shod, his off hind foot white. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold by WILLIAM MOORE.

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CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Oxford Township, Chester County, on the 29th of January last, a little chesnut MARE, with white mane and tail, three years old, about thirteen hands high, neither brand nor ear mark, has no shoes on her fore feet. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

WILLIAM LAW.

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*To be SOLD by the Subscriber,*

A VALUABLE Plantation in East-Nottingham, Chester County, containing near four hundred acres, with a large proportion of good wood land; there is on the premises a neat two-story stone house with four rooms on a floor, a good barn, stables, and other out houses, a good spring with a stone spring-house over it, twenty acres of good meadow made and as much more may be made, a good orchard, the upland produces pasture and grain very well; the whole is in good repair, very pleasantly situated, near several places of worship, three miles from New-London Cross Roads and five from the Brick Meeting-house, and twelve from the Head of Elk, one branch of which runs through the land. Possession will be given immediately. For further particulars enquire of Mrs. Gardner, on the premises, or of the subscriber at Mr. Francis Bailey's, Printer, in Lancaster.

JOSEPH GARDNER.

N. B. Wanted to rent, a house in Lancaster. Enquire as above.

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WAS STOLEN in the night of Saturday, the 7th inst. (March) from the stable of the subscriber at Windsor Forge, a large chesnut HORSE, fifteen and a half hands high, about eight years old, his face and hind feet white, has a grey mane which lays to the left side, and his tail has been nicked; he was one of the British horses, and is a remarkable fine figure. TWENTY POUNDS Reward will be given for the horse, or THIRTY POUNDS if the thief can be secured and brought to justice. JOHN LARDNER.

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*To be SOLD for Cash,*

TWO Plantations adjoining each other in Letterkenny Township, Cumberland County, within five miles of Chambersburgh, containing about nine hundred acres; one an improved tract, with a new log house and barn and a good saw-mill upon it, at present in possession of William and James Sharp, rented at 30l. per annum, upon which there is an excellent situation for a grist-mill, having a great sufficiency of water; subject to Proprietary quit-rent. The other tract is patented and unimproved, subject to a mortgage of 200l. For terms apply to Mr. MATTHEW WILSON, near Chambersburgh, to GEORGE CAMPBELL, in Limerick Township, Philadelphia County, or to the Printer hereof.

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*To be SOLD by the Subscriber,*

Living in Kent County, Maryland,

FORTY odd hogsheads of exceeding fine TOBACCO, made on the Western shore of Maryland.

For terms apply to WILLIAM ST. CLAIR.

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*LANCASTER*, Printed by JOHN DUNLAP.

THE

# Pennsylvania Packet

OR

# GENERAL ADVERTISER

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13th, 1778.

IN COUNCIL, *Lancaster, May 7, 1778.*

WHEREAS complaints are made to Council, that the roads and highways in this State are ruinous, and, in many parts, almost impassible for want of being repaired and amended as the laws require, whereby travellers are impeded in their journies, private business obstructed, the public supplies for the army delayed, and their operations in danger of being disappointed, to the great scandal, detriment, and danger of this Common Wealth, and the manifest injury of the common cause of America.

THESE are, therefore, to require and command all Supervisors of the Roads and Highways within this State, without fail or loss of time, to proceed to the reparation and amendment of the Roads, and to enjoin upon Magistrates and others concerned, to exert themselves in making presentments of defects and nuisances in the premises, to the Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the respective Counties, or to prosecute and otherwise proceed against all deficient Townships and Supervisors according to Law, that they may be punished in such manner as their neglect shall require.

*By Order of Council,*

THOMAS WHARTON, Jun. President.

## *One Hundred Dollars Reward.*

DESERTED from Lancaster, JOHN GORAN, a soldier in Capt. Lang's company of the tenth Pennsylvania regiment, twenty-four years of age, five feet ten inches high, a slender made down looking fellow, much pitted with the small-pox, fond of strong liquor, and born in Virginia. Likewise from Captain Semple's company of said regiment, DAVID LATTA, about twenty years of age, six feet high, slender made, of a fair complexion, and born in Pennsylvania. HUGH REED, thirty years of age, a well-set fellow, five feet eight inches high, of a ruddy complexion, sandy hair, very talkative, and was born in Ireland. ANTHONY M'MANES, twenty three years of age, five feet seven inches high, short fair hair, somewhat pitted with the small pox, and was born in Ireland. JAMES BURGES, forty-four years of age, five feet six inches high, short black hair, is fond of strong liquor, and was born in England. Whoever apprehends said deserters and confines them in any gaol in this State, or delivers them to the regiment to which they belong, shall have the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for either, paid by

JOHN STEEL, Lieut. 10th Penns. Reg.

*Camp, Valley Forge, April 22, 1778.*

DESERTED from Capt. Nathaniel Fox's company of the 6th Virginia regiment, JAMES ANDERSON, a black soldier, six feet high, about forty years of age, rather spare made, and fond of liquor; had on when he went away, a light grey cloth coat and waistcoat, the coat faced with green, a pair of oznabrug overalls, and a small round hat with a piece of bear-skin on it: He took with him a pair of leather breeches which he had to clean, and also his firelock, cartridge-box, and new Dutch blanket. He is a ditcher by trade, and it is probable will endeavour to get employment in this State. Whoever apprehends said deserter and delivers him to some officer of the regiment, or secures him so that he may be brought to his regiment again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward.

JOHN GIBSON, Col. 6th Virginia Reg.

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away on Saturday the 18th day of April last, from the subscriber, living at Blackbird's Bridge, in Apoquinimink Hundred, and County of Newcastle, on Delaware, a black MARE, about fourteen and a half hands high, with a scar on her right buttock occasioned by the gore of a cow; paces and trots, but inclines chiefly to pace when rode, betwixt nine and ten years old: It is supposed she is gone up to Chester County, as she was bred there, and was seen on the road making that way. Whoever takes up said mare, or gives proper intelligence so that the owner may get her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

2 w. JOSIAS ASH.

*Chester Town, Maryland, April 27, 1778.*

## TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, at the head of Kent County, Maryland, a Negro fellow called CHESTER, about forty five years old, very talkative and smooth tongued, of a middle stature and well-made, hobbles in his walk; had on when he went away, a country made kersey jacket and breeches, tow shirt, old hat, yarn stockings, and a pair of shoes: He left the plantation on Sunday the 19th of April last. Whoever apprehends the said Negro and secures him in any gaol in this or the neighbouring States, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

WILLIAM GEDDIS.

N.B. I have two good Saddle Horses, and a Negro Girl, for sale. For terms apply to my Overseer at the above plantation

## TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the plantation of Caleb Phipps, in East Fallowfield Township, Chester County, on the 27th of April last, a black GELDING, two years old, coming three this grass, of the dray breed, a remarkable large star in his forehead, about fifteen hands high, trots heavy and paces some, a switch tail, shod before, and has been rode and worked some. Any person securing the said colt and giving information, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by the subscriber in Sadsbury.

2 w. SKETCHLEY MORTON.

WHEREAS the subscriber, living in Leogan Township, Cumberland County, and State of Pennsylvania, stands indebted by bond for land to the estate of Colonel Francis, late of Philadelphia, deceased: And whereas the subscriber doth not know who are the executors of said Francis, These are to request them to make themselves known by way of letter, and likewise to give their attendance at Carlisle, in said County, on the first day of June next ensuing, in order that he may discharge said bond, and receive a title for said land, according to agreement, as he intends not to pay interest any longer than the said first of June, unless compelled thereto by law.

1 w WILLIAM LINN.

*April 16, 1778*

CAME to the house of the subscriber, living near the Head of Elk, a grey HORSE, about fourteen hands high, about seven years old, shod before, round bodied, paces and trots. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away,

1 w. JAMES HEMPHILL.

*Carlisle, April 3, 1778.*

LOST in January last, a STATE LOTTERY TICKET, No. 714. Whoever finds the same and returns it to the subscriber, shall be intitled to TWO DOLLARS reward.—The Managers of said lottery are hereby warned not to pay the prize, (if any be drawn on said ticket) to any person, the subscriber excepted.

SARAH M'DONALD.

## THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the pasture of John Armstrong, in Sadsbury Township, Chester County, on the 26th of April last, a sorrel Horse, four years old this grass, about fourteen or fifteen hands high, was middling low in flesh, has a small star and a snip on his nose, one hind foot white, paces, trots and hand-gallops, has but a low carriage, with a middling long switch tail, and long mane not lately trimmed. Whoever secures the thief and horses, so that the thief may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or for the horse alone, Six Dollars, if brought to said Armstrong's, near the Compass, in the County aforesaid, or to the owner in Martick Township, Lancaster County, paid by

SAMUEL WILSON.

## TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN in the night of the 19th of March last, from the subscriber, living near Middletown, St. George's Hundred, Newcastle County, a bay MARE, about thirteen hands three inches high, four years old, has a small star in her forehead, long switch tail, and one white hind foot. Whoever secures said mare and brings her to the owner, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN PENINGTON.

*Camp, Valley Forge, April 29th 1778.*

## TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN last evening, out of the pasture field of Mr. James Walters, in front of the line near Gen. Power's quarters, a large, well-made, light bay MARE, six years old, fifteen hands high, a natural pacer, but trots some and canters pretty well, has a star and snip, her hind feet white, her hams inclining in, newly shod round, her tail cut straight crop carrying low, trimmed on the top of the head as far back as the ear will reach, and in both sides of the mane a little taken off in order to have it thinned, but not well done; she makes a common practice of taking her bridle off when hitched, and can be easily caught when loose: She is supposed to have been rode off by some of the soldiers into the country, as they have for some time past made a common practice of doing, and no appearance of their quitting so bad a practice.—Any person securing the thief and mare, so that the former may be brought to justice and the owner may get his mare, shall have the above reward, or for the mare alone, FIVE POUNDS, and no questions asked to be paid by

THOMAS RAMSAY, Assistant Commissary of Issues to 2d Penns. Brigade.

*To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE,*

A Valuable Plantation, situate in Hopewell Township, York County, within a mile of Gemmil's Tavern, containing near four hundred acres of good land, about thirty acres cleared, about thirty or forty acres of good meadow ground, a young orchard of excellent fruit, a good log-house, and other offices houses; the whole well watered and timbered. There is also on said place, a good situation for a merchant mill, fulling mill and tan yard. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN MITCHELL.

## THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE or STOLEN out of the stable of Mr. James Chandler, in Wilmington, on the night of the 17th of April last, two sorrel HORSES, or a chestnut sorrel, seven years old this spring, about fifteen and a half hands high, two white feet, a blaze in his face, his mane has been trimmed and hangs on the near side, paces trots and canters well, shod all round. The other six years old this spring, a bright sorrel, about fifteen hands high, with one white foot and a blaze, also paces, trots and canters well, shod all round, his mane hangs on both sides of his neck. Any person taking up said horses shall have SIXTEEN DOLLARS reward; and if stolen, and the thief be brought to justice, the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by JAMES CHANDLER, in Wilmington, or the subscriber at the Trap.

ALEXANDER M'DONALD.

## TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, at the corner of Queen-street, in Lancaster,

LIVERPOOL SALT, of the best quality, by wholesale or retail; a quantity of green tea by the chest; also coffee, pepper, sugars, allspice, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace, cloves, saffron, Scotch snuff, Harding snuff, No. 37. sweet oil, rice, calicoes, chintzes, handkerchiefs, checks, linens, pertilions, Britannias, hosiery, cambricks, Bohea tea, camblets, sundry stripes, a variety of ironmongery, sewing silk, Scotch thread, wafers, ink-powder, West-India spirits, stuff shoes, and ribbands. Also for sale, an undivided estate, the fifth part of a two-story brick house three doors from the corner of Queen street, with a good lot; title indisputable for the above mentioned share. Likewise, a good sprightly bay horse, to be sold by

LEVY MARKS.

## THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the on the night of the 2d inst. (April) from the stable of Mr. George Irwin, in York-Town, two Mares, each about fourteen hands high, and eight years old, one of them a deep sorrel, with a star in her forehead, has been spoiled in cutting for the hoaks, has the scratches, and moves stiff, apt to bite and kick, especially if disturbed when feeding. The other of a dark bay colour, is casting her old hair, her belly hangs as if she was with foal, lays her ears quite back when touched about the head, and has a large bushy mane and tail. Whoever brings them to Major NICHOLLS in York-Town, shall have the above reward, or Fifteen Dollars for either, and reasonable expences.

In CONGRESS, *May* 6, 1778.

WHEREAS Congreſs have received, from their Commiſſioners at the Court of France, ›pies of a Treaty of Amity and Commerce, and of Treaty of Alliance, between the Crown of France d theſe United States, duly entered into and exe ted at Paris on the 6 h day of February laſt, by a ſiniſter properly authoriſed by his Moſt Chriſtian ajeſty on the one part, and the ſaid Commiſſioners the other part: AND WHEREAS the ſaid eaties have been maturely conſidered and *una-mouſly* ratified and confirmed by Congreſs. In hich ſaid treaty of Amity and Commerce are the ticles following, *to wit*.

ARTICLE VI. The Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall deavour, by all the means in his power, to pro ct and defend all veſſels and the effects belonging the ſubj cts, people or inhabitants of the ſaid U-ted States, or any of them, being in his ports, vens, roads, or on the ſeas near to his countries, nds, cities or towns; and to recover and reſtore the right owners, their agents or attornies, all ch veſſels and effects which ſhall be taken within s juriſdiction; and the ſhips of war of his Moſt hriſtian Maj ſty, or any convoy ſailing under his thority, ſha l upon all occaſions take under their otection all veſſ ls belonging to the ſubj cts, peo le or inhabi ants of the ſaid United States, or any them, and hold ng the ſame courſe, or going the me way, and ſhall defend ſuch v ſſels, as long as ey hold the ſame courſe, or go the ſame way, a-inſt all attacks, force and violence, in the ſame anner as they ought to protect and defend the veſ-ls belonging to the ſubjects of the Moſt Ch iſtian ing.

ARTICLE VII. In like manner the ſaid United tates, and their ſhips of war, ſailing under their uthority, ſhall protect and defend, conformably to e tener of the preceding article, all the veſſels and ffects belon ing to the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian ing, and uſe all their endeavours to recover, and auſe to be reſtored, the ſaid veſſels and effects that hall have been taken wi hin the juriſdiction of the aid Unit d Sta es, or any of them.

ARTICLE XIV. The merchant ſhips of either f the parti s which ſhall be m king into a port be ›nging to the enemy of the other ally, and concern-ng whoſe voyage and the ſpecies of goods on board er there ſha l be juſt grounds of ſuſpicion, ſhall be oliged to exhibit, as well upon the high ſeas as in he p rts and havens, not only her paſſports, but ikewiſe certificates, expreſſy ſhewing that her goods re not of the number of thoſe which have been rohibited as contraband.

ARTICLE XV. If, by the exhibi ing of the boveſaid cer ificates, the other party diſcover there re any of thoſe ſorts of goods which are p ohibited nd declared contraband, and conſigned for a port nder the obedience of his enemy, it ſhall not be awful to break up the hatches of ſuch ſhip, or to pen any cheſt, coffers, packs, caſks, or any other eſſels f und therein, or to remove the ſmalleſt par ›ls of her goods, whether ſuch ſhip belongs to the ubjects of F ance, or the inhabitants of the ſaid U-ted States, unleſs the lading be brought on ſhore n the preſence of the officers of the Court or Admi-alty, and an inventory thereof made, but there hall be no allowance to ſell, exchange or a ienate he ſame in any manner, until after that due and awful proceſs ſh ll have been had againſt ſuch pro-ibited goods, and the Court of Admiralty ſha l, y a ſentence pron unced, have confiſcated the ſame; aving al ways, as well the ſhip itſelf, as any other oods found therein, which by this treaty are to be eſteemed free: neither may they be detained on pre-ence of their being as it were in ected by the pro-ibited goods, much leſs ſhall they be confiſcated as awful prize; but if not the whole cargo, but only part thereof, ſhall conſiſt of pr hibited or contraband goods, and the co nmander of the ſhip ſhall be ready and willing to deliver them to the captor, who has diſcovered them, in ſuch caſe, the captor, having received thoſe goods, ſhall forthwith diſcharge the ſhip, and not hinder her by any means f eely to pro-ſecute the voyage on which ſh was bound; but in ca e the contraband merchandize cannot be all re-ceived on board the veſſel of the captor, then the captor may, notw thſtand ng the offer of delivering him the contraband goods, carry the veſſel into the neareſt port, agreeab e to what is ab ve directed.

ARTICLE XVI. On the contrary it is agreed, That whatever ſhall be found to be laden by the ſubjects and inhabitants of either party, on any ſhip belonging to the enemies of the other, or to their ſubjects, the wh le, although it be not of the ſort of prohibited goods, may be c nfiſcated, in the ſame manner as if it belonged to the enemy, except ſuch goods and merchandize as were put on board ſuch ſhip before the declaration of war, or were after ſuch declaration, if to be it were done without knowledge of ſuch declaration; ſo that the goods of the ſubjects and people of either party, whether they be of the nature of ſuch as are prohibited or otherwiſe, which as is aforeſaid were put on board any ſhip belonging to an enemy before the war, or after the declaration of the ſame, without the knowledge of it, ſhall no ways be liable to confiſcation, but ſhall well and truly be reſtored without delay to the proprietors demanding the ſame; but ſo as that, if the ſaid merchandize be contraband, it ſhall not be any ways lawful to carry them afterwards to any port belonging to the enemy; the two contracting parties agreeing, that the term of two months being paſt after the declaration of war, their reſpective ſubjects, from whatever part of the world they come, ſhall not plead the ignorance mentioned in this article.

ARTICLE XVII. And that more effectual care may be taken for the ſecurity of the ſubjects and inhabitants of both parties, that they ſuffer no injury by the men of war or privateers of the other party, all the commanders of the ſhips of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and of the ſaid United States, and all their ſubjects and inhabitants, ſhall be forbid doing any injury or damage to the other ſide; and if they act to the contrary, they ſhall be puniſhed, and ſhall moreover be bound to make ſatisfaction for all matter of damage, and the intereſt thereof, by reparation, under the pain and obligation of their perſons and goods.

ARTICLE XX. If any ſhip belonging to either of the parties, their people or ſubjects, ſhall within the coaſts or dominions of the other ſtick upon the ſands, or be wrecked, or ſuffer any other damage, all friendly aſſiſtance and relief ſhall be given to the perſons ſhipwrecked, or ſuch as ſhall be in danger thereof, and letters of ſafe conduct ſhall likewiſe be given to them for their free and quiet paſſage from thence, and the return of every one to his own country.

ARTICLE XXI. In caſe the ſubjects and inhabitants of either party, with their ſhipping, whether public and of war, or private and of merchants, be forced through ſtreſs of weather, purſuit of pirates or enemies, or any other urgent neceſſity for ſeeking of ſhelter and harbour, to retreat and enter into any of the rivers, bays, roads or ports belonging to the other party, they ſhall be received and treated with all humanity and kindneſs, and e joy all friendly protection and help; and they ſhall be permitted to refreſh and provide themſelves at reaſonable rates with victuals, and all things needful for the ſuſtenance of their perſons, or reparation of their ſhips, and convenience of their voyage; and they ſhall no ways be detained or hindered from returning out of the ſaid ports or roads, but may remove and depart when and whither they pleaſe, without any let or hindrance.

ARTICLE XXV. It ſhall be lawful for all and ſi gular the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King, and the citizens, people and inhabitants of the ſaid United States, to ſail with their ſhips with all manner of liberty and ſecurity, no diſtinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandize laden thereon, from any port, to the places of thoſe who now are or hereafter ſhall be at enmity with the Moſt Chriſtian King or the United States. It ſhall likewiſe be lawful for the ſubjects and inhabitants aforeſaid to ſail with the ſhips and merchandizes aforementioned, and to trade with the ſame liberty and ſecurity from the places, ports and havens of thoſe who are the enemies of both or either party, without any oppoſition or diſturbance whatſoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy aforementioned to neutral places, but alſo from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the juriſdiction of the ſame Prince or under ſeveral: And it is hereby ſtipulated that free ſhips ſhall alſo give a freedom to goods, and that every thing ſhall be deemed to be free and exempt, which ſhall be found on board the ſhips belonging to the ſubjects of either of the confederates, although the whole laden, or any part thereof, ſhould appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted: It is alſo agreed in like manner, that the ſame liberty be extended to perſons who are on board a free ſhip, with this effect, that, although they be enemies to both or either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ſhip, unleſs they are ſoldiers, and in the actual ſervice of the enemies.

ARTICLE XXVI. This liberty of navigation and commerce ſhall extend to all kinds of merchandizes, excepting thoſe only which are diſtinguiſhed by the name of contraband, and under this name of contraband or prohibited goods ſhall be comprehended arms, great guns, bombs with their fuſes, and other things belonging to them, cannon ball, gun powder, match, pikes, ſwords, lances, ſpears, halberts, mortars, petards, granadoes, ſalt-petre, muſkets, muſket ball, bucklers, helmets, breaſt plates, coats of mail, and the like kinds of arms, proper for arming ſoldiers, muſket reſts, belts, horſes with their furniture, and all other warlike inſtruments whatever. Theſe merchandizes which follow ſhall not be reckoned among contraband or prohibited goods, that is to ſay, all ſorts of cloths, and all other manufactures woven of any wool, flax, ſilk, cotton, or any other materials whatever; all kinds of wearing apparel, together with the ſpecies whereof they are uſed to be made, gold and ſilver, as well coined as uncoined, tin, iron, latten, copper, braſs, coals, as alſo wheat and barley, and any other kind of corn and pulſe, tobacco, and likewiſe all manner of ſpices, ſalted and ſmoaked fleſh, ſalted fiſh, cheeſe and butter, beer, oils, wines, ſugars, and all ſorts of ſalts, and in general all proviſions which ſerve for the nouriſhment of mankind and the ſuſtenance of life; furthermore, all kinds of cotton, hemp, flax, tar, pitch, ropes, cables, ſails, ſail-cloths, anchors, and any parts of anchors, alſo ſhips maſts, planks, boards and beams, of what trees ſoever, and all other things proper either for building or repairing ſhips, and all other goods whatſoever, which have not been worked into the form of any inſtrument or thing prepared for war by land or by ſea, ſhall not be reputed contraband, much leſs ſuch as have been already wrought and made up for any other uſe; all which ſhall be wholly reckoned among free goods, as likewiſe all other merchandizes and things, which are not comprehended and particularly mentioned in the foregoing enumeration of contraband goods; ſo that they may be tranſported and carried in the freeſt manner by the ſubjects of both confederates, even to places belonging to an enemy, ſuch towns or places being only excepted, as are at that time beſieged, blocked up, or inveſted.

ARTICLE XXVII. To the end that all manner of diſſentions and quarrels may be avoided and prevented, on one ſide and the other, it is agreed, that in caſe either of the parties hereto ſhould be engaged in war, the ſhips and veſſels belonging to the ſubjects or people of the other ally muſt be furniſhed with ſea letters or paſſports, expreſſing the name, property and bulk of the ſhip, as alſo the name and place of habitation of the maſter or commander of the ſaid ſhip, that it may appear thereby that the ſhip really and truly belongs to the ſubjects of one of the parties; which paſſport ſhall be made out and granted according to the form annexed to this treaty. They ſhall likewiſe be recalled every year, that is, if the ſhip happens to return home within the ſpace of a year; it is likewiſe agreed, that ſuch ſhips being laden, are to be provided not only with paſſports as abovementioned, but alſo with certificates, containing the ſeveral particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ſhip ſailed, and whither ſhe is bound, that ſo it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board of the ſame; which certificates ſhall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ſhip ſet ſail, in the accuſtomed forms; and if any one ſhall think it fit or adviſeable to expreſs in the ſaid certificates the perſon to whom the goods on board belong, he may freely do ſo.

ARTICLE XXIX. If the ſhips of the ſaid ſubjects, people or inhabitants of either of the parties ſhall be met with, either ſailing along the coaſts, or on the high ſeas, by any ſhips of war of the other, or by any privateers, the ſaid ſhips of war, or privateers, for the avoiding of any diſorder, ſhall remain out of cannon ſhot, and may ſend their boats on board the merchant ſhip which they ſhall ſo meet with, and may enter her to the number of two or three men only, to whom the maſter or commander of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall exhibit his paſſport concerning the property of the ſhip, made out according to the form inſerted in this preſent treaty; and the ſhip, when ſhe ſhall have ſhewed ſuch paſſport, ſhall be free and at liberty to purſue her voyage, ſo as it ſhall not be lawful to moleſt or ſearch her in any manner, or to give her chace, or force her to quit her intended courſe.

*Form of the paſſports and letters, which are to be given to the ſhips and barques, according to the 27th Article of this Treaty.*

To ALL who ſhall ſee theſe Preſents Greeting.

IT *is hereby made known, that leave and permiſſion has been given to maſter and commander of the ſhip called of the town of burthen tons or thereabout, lying at preſent in the port and haven of and bound for and laden with after that his ſhip has been viſited, and before ſailing he ſhall make oath before the officers who have the juriſdiction of maritime affairs, that the ſaid ſhip belongs to one or more of the ſubjects of* the act whereof ſhall be put at the end of theſe preſents, *as likewiſe that he will keep, and cauſe to be kept by his crew on board, the marine ordinances and regulations, and enter in the proper office a liſt, ſigned and witneſſed, containing the names and ſir names, the places of birth and abode of the crew of his ſhip, and of all who ſhall embark on board her, whom he ſhall not take on board without the knowledge and permiſſion of*

*officers of the marine; and in every port or haven here he shall enter with his ship, he shall shew this present to the Officers and Judges of the Marine, and shall give a faithful account to them of what passed and was done during his voyage; and he shall carry the colours, arms and ensigns of the King or United States, during his voyage. In witness whereof, we have sign'd these presents, and put the seal of our arms thereunto, and caused the same to be countersigned by at the day of Anno Domini*

NOW THEREFORE, to the end that the said treaty may be well and faithfully performed and kept on the part and behalf of these United States, RESOLVED, That all Captains, Commanders, and other Officers and Seamen, belonging to any of the vessels of war of these United States, or any of them, or of any private armed vessels commissioned by Congress, and all other the subjects of these United States, do govern themselves strictly in all things according to the above recited articles, and that they do afford the same aid and protection to the persons, commerce and property of the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, as is due to the persons, commerce and property of the inhabitants of these United States. AND FURTHER, IT IS RECOMMENDED to all the inhabitants of these States, to consider the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty as their brethren and allies, and that they behave towards them with the friendship and attention due to the subjects of a GREAT PRINCE, who, with the highest magnanimity and wisdom, hath treated with these United States on terms of perfect equality and mutual advantage, thereby rendering himself THE PROTECTOR OF THE RIGHTS OF MANKIND. *Extract from the Minutes,*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

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*To the* PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

I HAVE just procured a copy of a letter from a friend of mine, containing an account of the *feu de joye* of our army, on Wednesday last, for the celebration of our alliance with France and their public acknowledgment of our Independence; as also a copy of General Orders. Altho' it seems written in haste, yet I cannot find in my heart to suppress any part of it except the writer's name and the gentleman to whom it is addressed. You are, therefore, at liberty to insert it in your useful paper, to gratify the curiosity of the public.

*Menheim, 10th May,* 1778. I. C.

MY DEAR * * * *

"HOW often have you told me that a man of my contemplative turn, so fond of the shade of retirement and the endearments of domestic life, could find but little felicity amidst the uncontroulable vicissitudes of war. You did not recollect, that there is in nature a principle much stronger than the passion for ease, and more powerful than the incitements to pleasure; which operates like the strength of a Sampson in drawing us from our retirement, and breaking asunder the silken cords of our Helens or Delilahs. I have long since discovered, that pleasures of the most agreeable kind, may be found even in the bustle of a camp. What do you think, my dear friend, does the soldier feel, in reviewing the dangers he has passed—in planning or executing the overthrow of tyranny—or celebrating the exploits of heroes. And what spectacle can you imagine more splendid, than an army of freemen drawn up, within hearing of their enemy, to celebrate the acknowledgment of our Independence, and alliance with the first monarch in the world; and whom can you conceive more happy than those who have borne no inconsiderable part in the struggles and adversities that served to produce an event so favourable to the interests of mankind. I wished for you more than once, during our *feu de joye*, to have shared with me in the festivity of the day. It would have given you new ideas of military pleasures, and helped the poem on our Independence, which you have promised, to some elegant strokes of the epic. Heretofore we have celebrated the day in which a Prince was vested with the power to kill and enslave us; but this was a day of rejoicing at the interment of tyranny, and the coronation of American Independence. I have annexed to my letter the General Orders for conducting the *feu de joye* on so memorable an occasion.

"After the Chaplains had finished their discourses, and the second cannon was fired, the troops began their march to the lines in the following order. Each Major-General conducted the first brigade of his command to the ground; the other brigades were conducted by their commanding officers in separate columns. Major General Lord Stirling commanded on the right; the Marquis De La Fayette on the left; and Baron D Kalb the second line. But this arrangement can convey no adequate idea of their movements to their several posts—of the appearance of his Excellency during his circuit round the lines—of the air of our soldiers—the cleanliness of their dress—the brilliancy and good order of their arms, and the remarkable attention with which they performed the necessary salute as the General passed along. Indeed during the whole of the review, the utmost military decorum was preserved, while at the same time one might observe the hearts of the soldiery struggling to express their feelings in a way more agreeable to nature.

"The Commander in Chief, his suite; the Marquis De La Fayette, his train; Lord Stirling, General Green, and the other principal officers, who had joined his Excellency, having finished the review, retired to the centre of the encampment, to a kind of Amphitheatre, which had been formed to entertain the officers of the army, who were invited to partake of a collation with his Excellency after the *feu de joye*.

"On firing of the third signal gun, the *feu de joye* commenced. It was conducted with great judgment and regularity. The gradual progression of the sound from the discharge of cannon and musquetry; swelling and rebounding from the neighbouring hills, and gently sweeping along the Schuylkill; with the intermingled huzzas—to long live the King of France;—long live the friendly European Powers;—and long live the American States, composed a military music more agreeable to a soldier's ear than the most finished pieces of your favorite Handel.

"The *feu de joye* being over, and the troops marched back to their different quarters, the officers came forward to the entertainment provided by his Excellency.—But I must not pass over the description of their order of march.

"Some of the antients were not more attached to their mystical figures than many of the moderns. We of America have our number THIRTEEN. The officers approached the place of entertainment in different columns, *thirteen* a breast, and closely linked together in each other's arms. The appearance was pretty enough. The number of officers composing each line, signified the Thirteen American States; and the interweaving of arms, a compleat Union and most perfect Confederation.

"The Amphitheatre looked elegant. The outer seats for the officers were covered with tent canvass stretched out upon poles; and the tables in the centre shaded by elegant marquees raised high, and arranged in a very striking and agreeable style. An excellent band of music attended during the entertainment; but the feast was still more animated by the discourse and behaviour of his Excellency to his officers, and the gentlemen from the country (many of them our old Philadelphia acquaintances) who were present on this occasion. Mrs. Washington, the Countess of Stirling, Lady Kitty her daughter, Mrs. Green, and a number of other Ladies, favored the feast with their company, amongst whom, good humour and the graces were contending for preheminence. The wine circulated in the most genial manner—to the King of France—the friendly European Powers—the American States—the Honorable Congress, and other toasts of a similar nature, descriptive of the spirit of freemen.

"About six o'clock in the evening the company broke up, and his Excellency returned to Head-Quarters. The French gentlemen of rank and distinction seemed peculiarly pleased with this public approbation of our alliance with their nation. The General himself wore a countenance of uncommon delight and complacence. I wish that you who are so great an adept in preserving the expressions of nature, had been here to have done justice to him and the army. The latter in particular never looked so well, nor in such good order since the beginning of the war. And here I cannot forbear mentioning a little anecdote that I am told happened during the review. An officer was called to one side in order to know what was to be done with a spy who was making observations on the army. But the officer coolly observed to the gentleman who gave the information, that he thought it best to take no further notice of the spy, but suffer him to return to his employers, as they must feel more pain from his account of the army, than grief on hearing of his detection and death.

"What may be reckoned somewhat remarkable, not one accident happened to lessen or disturb the joy of the day; and the whole was closed by the officers returning to the duties of their several stations with hearts filled with the warmest sensations to the Great Cause of their rejoicings.

"I thank you exceedingly for your last kind letter. But while I rejoice to hear of the ardor with which our countrymen turn out to join our army, suffer me in particular to commend your patriotic spirit, in equipping yourself so early, for one of the volunteer dragoons recommended by Congress. And believe me, dear * * * *, that no one will be more happy to embrace you, than your affectionate and sincere friend,

*May 7,* 1778. * * * * * * * * * *."

HEAD-QUARTERS, AFTER ORDERS, *May 5,* 1778.

IT having pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe propitiously to defend the cause of the United American States, and finally, by raising us up a powerful friend among the Princes of the Earth, to establish our Liberty and Independence upon lasting foundations—it becomes us to set apart a day for gratefully acknowledging the divine goodness, and celebrating the important event which we owe to his benign interposition.

The several brigades are to be assembled for this purpose at nine o'clock to-morrow morning, when their Chaplains will communicate the intelligence contained in the Postscript to the Pennsylvania Gazette of the 2d instant, and offer up a thanksgiving and deliver a discourse suitable to the occasion.

At half after ten o' lock a cannon will be fired, which is to be a signal for the men to be under arms.

The Brigade Inspectors will then inspect their dress and arms, form the battalions according to instructions given them, and announce to the Commanding Officers of brigades that the battalions are formed.

The Brigadiers or Commandants will then appoint the Field Officers to command the battalions; after which each battalion will be ordered to load and ground their arms. At half after eleven a second cannon will be fired as a signal for the march, upon which the several brigades will begin their march by wheeling to the right by platoons, and proceed by the nearest way to the left of their ground in the new position: This will be pointed out by the Brigade Inspectors. A third signal be given, upon which there will be a discharge of thirteen cannon. When the thirteen has fired, running fire of the infantry will begin on the right of Woodford's, and continue through out the whole front line, and continue to the right upon a signal given—The whole army will huzza long live the King of France. The artillery then begin again and fires thirteen rounds; this will be succeeded by a second general discharge of the musquetry in running fire—huzza and long live the friendly European Powers. Then the last discharge of thirteen pieces of artillery will be given, followed by a general running fire, and huzza to the American States.

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LANCASTER, *May* 13.

*Extract of a letter from Boston, dated April* 30.

"A prize has just arrived, from London in seven weeks, bound to New-York, with 60 chests of tea, 60 puncheons of rum, 200 bales of goods, and 600 barrels of flour, taken by two Connecticut schooners, private property."

On Thursday the 16th day of April last, departed this life Mr. ROBERT WATT, of St. George's, in New-Castle county, in the thirty third year of his age.

*** All persons indebted for this Paper while it was printed in Philadelphia, are requested (once more) to make immediate payment.

*(To-morrow will be published a Paper extraordinary, containing an Address of the Congress to the Inhabitants of the United States of America.)*

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*Heidelburg Town, May 6,* 1778.

STOP THIEF!

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN by one SIMON SILVESTER, a Frenchman, from the house of Jacob Pelum, the 27th of last month, the following articles, viz. a new round hat bound with velvet, with a band round the crown and small silver hat-buckle; four white lawn stocks, a plain silver stock buckle, a light coloured cloth coat, a pair of black ribbed breeches lined with linen, one pair of white cotton hose, one pair of light ribbed worsted ditto, and one plain white linen shirt; three gold half joes, one guinea, and four silver dollars, in a green knit purse; also ten pounds in Congress money. Said thief had on when he went away, a new beaver hat with a black ribband cockade, a brown cloth coat, a waistcoat with the forparts stamped with red and black stripes and the hind parts linen, plain linen shirt, a pair of white diaper breeches, a pair of white silk hose, and calf-skin pumps with large round silver shoe-buckles, and knee buckles of the same pattern; had also with him, an old silk waistcoat with black and white spots in it, but it can hardly be distinguished from calico, two pair of ribbed thread hose, one pair of blue clouded ditto, one pair of osnabrug overalls, one and a quarter yards of cloth the same colour of his coat, a red and white silk handkerchief, a blue and white cotton ditto, and a red and white striped ditto: He had a considerable quantity of gold and paper money of his own, and has left a wife in the above-named town; he was of a middling stature, light complexion, talks broken English, a little pock-marked, long hair almost black, thin favoured, blue eyes, long nose, has been advertised by Captain Forepaw, of the Militia, at Billingsport last summer; he has lately moved out of Philadelphia. Whoever will apprehend said thief and confine him, so that the owner may get his goods again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by

NATHAN CRISMORE.

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*Fish Kill, State of New York, April* 27.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST some time ago, two TICKETS in the United States Lottery, No. 73:183, and No. 73:185 Whoever finds the same, and will bring them to the subscriber, shall have the above Reward.

The Managers of said Lottery are desired to stop said Tickets if they should draw prizes and be brought to receive the money, as the subscriber can prove them his property. WILLIAM BOERUM.

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*Artillery Park, May* 8. 1778.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

from the pasture of Philip Stephen, near the Valley-Forge, on Schuylkill, on the night of the 21st ult.

A BAY HORSE, about 13 hands high, his tail cut short, except a little hair which hangs down on each side, trots remarkably well, and, when in quick motion, keeps his legs wide asunder, and has a musket ball in his left shoulder. Likewise a black MARE, about 15 hands high, natural pacer, blind of the near eye, snip and star, near hind foot white. Whoever takes up either of the two, shall receive for each TWENTY DOLLARS; (if stolen) for each FORTY DOLLARS, on conviction of the thief or thieves, paid by FRANCIS PROCTER, Capt. of Artillery.

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CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Colerain Township, Lancaster County, on the 22d day of April last, a bay MARE, with a brand on her near shoulder, some saddle marks, and a small star on her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for the cost by

JOHN STEWART.

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THEOPHILUS COSSART,

In Lancaster, near the Prison, and opposite the Three Green Trees, has for SALE,

A LARGE quantity of Writing Paper of the best quality, Printing Demy Paper, and Wrapping Paper.

Best possible image.

*From the* LONDON EVENING POST *of January 27.*

The following is an authentic copy of the letter which was sent to Lord North, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America.

To the Right Hon. LORD NORTH, First Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Principal Minister of the King of Great-Britain.

MY LORD,

FROM motives of duty, and an earnest desire of mitigating the calamities of war, we proposed, near a year since, to the King of Great-Britain's Ambassador here, an exchange of prisoners in Europe. The answer we received must have been made known to your Lordship, and the world will judge of its decency. It would have been honourable for that noble Lord, and happy for thousands, who have since suffered unnecessarily, if he had considered that moderation is the mark of wisdom, and humanity an ornament to the highest station. These are the sentiments at least which have governed the Congress and people of the United States. They have wished that this war, into which they entered with reluctance, might be distinguished by the humanity with which it was conducted; and that compassion might heal the wounds that were inflicted. The records of Congress, my Lord, are filled with proofs of tender care and attention, not only to the wants, but to the comfort and accommodation of their prisoners.

We have wished in vain to find such instances in the acts of the British government, for unhappily all we have seen on this subject is, the public declaration of the Governor and General who was chosen to commence this war, that the American officers and soldiers should be treated with equal indignity, and all devoted, without distinction, to the most ignominious fate, in terms too low for us to repeat. We have never heard of this proceeding having been censured by the government from which he derived his authority. Neither has the invitation to the Indian savages, at a public treaty, to drink the blood, and feast upon the body of those whom you called your subjects, been ever disavowed.

It is an universal complaint, that the practices of those in authority under you, have been conformable to the principles of these public acts.

Col. Parker, a gentleman of rank, was thrown into a common gaol in Boston, covered over with wounds, where he perished unpitied, for want of the common comforts which his situation and humanity required.

"Col. Ethan Allen was dragged, in chains, from Canada to England, from England to Ireland, from Ireland to Carolina, and from thence to New-York; at a time when the officers taken from you, in the same expedition, were treated not only with lenity, but every possible indulgence.

The barbarous treatment of Mr. Lovel, in Boston, has no parallel. Of the prisoners made in Fort Washington, two thirds of them perished by the unexampled cruelty and rigours of their captivity. Even in England, the severities which the American prisoners suffer are, according to the testimony of every one we have seen, of the most grievous kind. Stripes have been inflicted on some, to make them commit the deepest of all crimes, the fighting against the liberties of their country. Numbers are now groaning in bondage in Africa and India, to which they were compelled by menaces of an immediate ignominious death; as contrary to every rule of war among civilized nations, as to every dictate of humanity.

It is with the greatest regret we mention these cruelties. For the honour of humanity we hope they will not be committed again. Your Lordship must know, that it is in the power of those we have the honour to represent, to make ample retaliation upon the numerous prisoners of all ranks in their possession; and we warn and beseech you not to render it their indispensible duty. Upwards of five hundred British seamen have been generously treated, set at liberty by our cruizers in these seas, and sent at the public expence to their country. We trust, you will think yourselves bound to dismiss an equal number of seamen, taken in the service of the United States.

We also desire, that a person appointed by us may have permission to furnish the subjects of the United States, who are in your prisons, with the necessaries they may want from time to time; and that a general cartel may be immediately settled, by which the unfortunate on both sides may be relieved as soon as possible from the miseries of imprisonment.

We must beg a speedy answer, that we may transmit, without delay, the determination of your Court to our Constituents.

We have the honour to be, with the highest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,

And most humble servants,

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
SILAS DEANE,
ARTHUR LEE,

Commissioners Plenipotentiary from the Independent and United States of America.

*Passi, near Paris, Dec.* 12, 1777.

The answer received from government the 3d of January, 1778, on the subject of the American prisoners, is to the following effect:

"His Majesty's servants do not approve of the proposal of inspectors. They understand the establishment of the prisoners to be what is usual and proper in such cases; if there has been any neglect, they have given strict orders to have it rectified, and they will always be ready to redress any complaints that shall be made. The prisoners shall be permitted to receive, under proper regulations, any charitable donations in their favour. Besides this, government are disposed, and have it in their intentions, as opportunity shall offer, to exchange them in America against British prisoners there. If any complaints are made through the hands of Mr. Hartley, or through any other proper channel, they will be taken into consideration, according to the case, and redressed."

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*The* SPEECH *of the Right Hon. the Earl of* ABINGDON, *in the House of Lords, on Thursday, the* 11*th of December,* 1777.

*My Lords,*

I AM just come up from the country, as I supposed, to do, with the rest of your Lordships, our business in Parliament; but I find that we are already met here to day, in order to be sent about our business into the country, as if the business of Parliament was not our business, and that we are called up only to do the business of *Ministers*. Supplies are voted, and, at this tremendous conjuncture of events, there is, it seems, no further need of the great CONSTITUTIONAL Council of the nation.

But, my Lords, before I go, I will leave one word behind me; it is an important word, and its subject matter is of a very pressing nature.

My Lords, when a noble Duke, whose manly and spirited conduct against this war of slavery will ever have the testimony of my warmest applause, made his motion the other day for an enquiry into the state of the nation, his Grace said, that he desired his motion might be understood as a general motion, open to every enquiry, and not simply confined to any propositions of his own; it is therefore, my Lords, under the shelter of this noble Duke's motion, that I have now a motion of my own to make, in addition to those that have been already received.

My Lords, humanity has ever been the characteristic of Englishmen; but, my Lords, whether corruption has, with our morals, changed our very feelings, or whether it be owing to that EXOTIC influence which has so long directed our councils, or not, it is not for me to determine; but, my Lords, instead of *humanity*, our national character is NOW stamped with INHUMANITY; and, what is worse, we have the DAMNING PROOFS before our eyes.

My Lords, I am informed, and my information is to be depended upon, that the American prisoners in this country (men who are made prisoners in the glorious cause of LIBERTY, and are *nick-named* rebels, only to sanctify the rebellion of *Ministers* against the freedom of this country) are treated with a SAVAGE BARBARITY.

My Lords, I have heard some of their complaints, and they have gone to my heart. I will give you one of them in instance.

My Lords, we all know, or the Rev. Bench of Bishops will tell us so, that there are certain religious objections against inoculating for the small-pox. These objections the Americans, for the most part, have; and, in proportion to the credulity of the objection, do the fears of the disease increase. It was necessary, my Lords, to premise this; now for the fact. In one of the prisons, a prisoner was inoculated for the small-pox; and, after the eruption appeared, the patient was put into a cell with five Americans, who had never had the disorder. They expressed their fears; and, I do suppose, they were therefore called "COWARDS;" but this your Lordships may be assured of, that neither *fears*, nor *tears*, nor *prayers*, were able to remove the *sick* from the *well*.

My Lords, if this be ABETTED, and does not meet with CONDIGN punishment, all government here is at an end, and civil society no more; for, my Lords, what is civil society, but a *public* combination for *private* protection.

My present motion therefore, my Lords, is, "*That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, requesting that he will be pleased to direct, that all orders and instructions which have been given by the officers, whose business it is, to the several gaolers, or keepers of other houses of confinements from time to time, since the commencement of hostilities, and the bringing of American prisoners into this country, down to the 1st of the present month December, respecting the history and treatment of the said prisoners, may be laid before this House; and that the returns which have been made to office from the said prisons of their numbers and deaths, together with the accounts of each article of expence, attending their confinement, may likewise be produced.*"

My Lords, I have made this motion, not only from the feelings of *humanity*, but from motives of POLICY. Your Lordships will remember, that there is such a thing as the law of RETALIATION. Whilst you are making prisoners of the Americans by *fifties* and *hundreds*, they are making prisoners of you by WHOLE ARMIES. The fate of General Burgoyne is KNOWN; and if General Howe does not again *shift his position*, his fate will be the same. My Lords, I will only add, that I hope this motion will be agreed to, and it will be productive of good; but, my Lords, as it will be some time before it can have its effect, I must signify to your Lordships, that it is my intention in the mean while, to promote, as much as lies in me, a subscription for the relief of these unfortunate prisoners, in hopes of procuring the contribution of *every* noble Lord of this House; for, my Lords, the majority Lords, who have benefited by the American war, can afford it. Those who have not *(the Bishops)* will remember, that CHARITY COVERETH A MULTITUDE of SINS; and as to the minority Lords, they will be all led to it from PRINCIPLE. Thus, my Lords, I shall not despair of there being collected, at least as much money for these HONEST WHIGS, as was procured for those *Tory Priests*, who, for attempting to undermine the liberties of America, were driven out of THAT country, and are, perhaps for the same purposes, now pensioned in THIS.

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*PENNSYLVANIA*, ss.

## A PROCLAMATION.

*By the SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the Common Wealth of* PENNSYLVANIA.

WHEREAS the following named persons, late and heretofore inhabitants of this State—That is to say—*Enoch Story*, late merchant; *Samuel Garrigues*, the elder, late clerk of the market and trader; *James Stevenson*, late baker; *Abraham Carlile*, house carpenter; *Peter Desbong*, miller; *Alexander Bartram*, trader; *Christian Hook*, attorney at law; *Peter Miller*, scrivener; *Lodowick Kerker*, butcher; *Philip Marchinton*, trader; *Edward Hanlon*, cooper and vintner; *Alfred Clifton*, gentleman; and *Arthur Thomas*, breeches maker; all now, or late of the city of Philadelphia; *Thomas Livezley*, late of the township of Roxborough, miller; *John Roberts*, late of the township of Lower Merion, miller; *Robert Iredale* the younger, and *Thomas Iredale*, both late of the township of Horsham, labourers; *Joshua Knight*, late of the township of Abington, blacksmith; *John Knight*, tanner; *Isaac Knight*, husbandman; *Albinson Walton*, late of the township of Biberry, husbandman; *John Smith*, late gauger of the port of Philadelphia; and *Henry Hugh Ferguson*, commissary of prisoners to General Howe, all late of the county of Philadelphia; and *Samuel Biles*, Esquire, late sheriff of the county of Bucks; *Walter Willet*, late of the township of Southampton, husbandman; *Richard Hovenden*, late of the township of Newtown, trader; *William Moland*, late of the township of Warminster, husbandman; all late of the county of Bucks; and *Henry Skyles*, *Thomas Bulla*, and *David Dawson*, husbandmen; *Jacob James*, late of the township of Goshen, inn keeper; *Joseph Thomas*, (heretofore sub sheriff) yeoman; *Nathaniel Vernon*, junior, labourer; *John Swanwick*, late of the custom-house, Philadelphia; all late of the county of Chester; and *John Rankin*, and *Evan Griffith*, husbandmen; *William Love*, late of the township of York; *John Wilson*, late of the township of Huntingdon; and *James Brakin*, late of the township of Tyrone; all of the county of York; and *William Thomas*, *James Pugh*, *Samuel Koster*, *John Koster*, *Joshua Thomas*, *Hugh Pugh*, and *Joseph Sutton*, husbandmen; *John Holder*, miller; *Henry Oswalt*, house carpenter; *Jacob Holder* and *George Holder*, labourers; and *Owen Roberts*, saw-mill-man; all late of the county of Northampton; and *Michael Witman*, inn-keeper; *Matthew M'Hugh*, of Lebanon, inn-keeper; *George Reine*, of Earle township, miller; *John Reine*, *Ingleholt Holtzinger*, husbandmen; all of the county of Lancaster; and *Francis Sanderson*, heretofore of the Borough of Lancaster, and late of Baltimore in the State of Maryland, copper-smith, have traiterously adhered to, and knowingly and willingly aided and assisted the enemies of this State, and of the United States of America, by having joined the armies at Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia within this State; WE the Supreme Executive Council aforesaid, by virtue of certain powers and authorities to us given by an Act of General Assembly, entitled, "An Act for the attainder of divers Traitors if they render not themselves by a certain day, and for vesting their estates in this Common-Wealth; and for more effectually discovering the same; and for ascertaining and satisfying the lawful debts and claims thereupon," do hereby strictly charge and require the said Enoch Story, Samuel Garrigues, the elder, James Stevenson, Abraham Carlisle, Peter Desbong, Alexander Bartram, Christian Hook, Peter Miller, Lodowick Kerker, Philip Marchinton, Edward Hanlon, Alfred Clifton, Arthur Thomas, Thomas Livezley, John Roberts, Robert Iredale, the younger, Thomas Iredale, Joshua Knight, John Knight, Isaac Knight, Albinson Walton, John Smith, Henry Hugh Ferguson, Samuel Biles, Walter Willet, Richard Hovenden, William Moland, Henry Skyles, Thomas Bulla, David Dawson, Jacob James, Joseph Thomas, Nathaniel Vernon, junior, John Swanwick, John Rankin, Evan Griffith, William Love, John Wilson, James Brakin, William Thomas, James Pugh, Samuel Koster, John Koster, Joshua Thomas, Hugh Pugh, Joseph Sutton, John Holder, Henry Oswalt, Jacob Holder, George Holder, Owen Roberts, Michael Witman, Matthew M'Hugh, George Reine, John Reine, Ingleholt Holtzinger, and Francis Sanderson, (the said Francis Sanderson having a real estate in this Common-Wealth) to render themselves respectively to some or one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, or of the Justices of the Peace of one of the Counties within this State, on or before Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of June next ensuing, and also abide their legal trial for such their treasons, on pain that every of them the said Enoch Story, Samuel Garrigues, the elder, James Stevenson, Abraham Carlisle, Peter Desbong, Alexander Bartram, Christian Hook, Peter Miller, Lodowick Kerker, Philip Marchinton, Edward Hanlon, Alfred Clifton, Arthur Thomas, Thomas Livezley, John Roberts, Robert Iredale, the younger, Thomas Iredale, Joshua Knight, John Knight, Isaac Knight, Albinson Walton, John Smith, Henry Hugh Ferguson, Samuel Biles, Walter Willet, Richard Hovenden, William Moland, Henry Skyles, Thomas Bulla, David Dawson, Jacob James, Joseph Thomas, Nathaniel Vernon, junior, John Swanwick, John Rankin, Evan Griffith, William Love, John Wilson, James Brakin, William Thomas, James Pugh, Samuel Koster, John Koster, Joshua Thomas, Hugh Pugh, Joseph Sutton, John Holder, Henry Oswalt, Jacob Holder, George Holder, Owen Roberts, Michael Witman, Matthew M'Hugh, George Reine, John Reine, Ingleholt Holtzinger, and Francis Sanderson, not rendering himself as aforesaid, or not abiding the same as aforesaid, shall, from and after the said Thursday, the twenty-fifth day of June next, stand and be attainted of High Treason to all intents and purposes, and shall suffer such pains and penalties, and undergo all such forfeitures as persons attainted of High Treason ought to do. And all the faithful subjects of this State are to take notice of this Proclamation, and govern themselves accordingly.

*GIVEN, by order of the Council, under the Hand of His Excellency the President and the Seal of the State at Lancaster, this eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.*

THOMAS WHARTON, Junior, President.

*Attested by order of the Council,*
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

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*LANCASTER*, Printed by JOHN DUNLAP.

Best possible image.

THE

# Pennsylvania OR GENERAL

THE

# Packet ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20th, 1778.

FISHING TACKLE,

Of all sorts, for use of either sea or river, made and sold, wholesale and retail, by

EDWARD POLE,

At Burlington, in the State of New-Jersey, viz.

HOLLOW and solid fishing-rods, of every kind; best kerby and common fish hooks, of all sizes; 6, 8, 10 and 12 stave pocket reels; hair, silk and hemp, fly, angling and trolling lines, of every kind; together with every other article in the Fishing way, making a compleat assortment.

All orders with the cash, post paid, will be thankfully received and duly executed; and as the goods are light, they may be sent by post to most parts of the Continent.

---

FRANCIS GURNEY and Co.

Have for sale, in the Town of Lebanon, Lancaster County, the following articles, viz.

GREEN and bohea tea, coffee, black pepper, copperas, shalloons, ruffled shirts, packets of pins, sewing needles, best snuff, and tobacco in hogsheads.

---

*To be SOLD by Private Sale,*

A LEASE for three young lives of a lot of ground, containing about twenty five acres of excellent land, situate in Bohemia Manor, Cecil County, Maryland, on which is a tan-yard, with every convenience for carrying on the tanning-business; also a tolerable good dwelling-house, with kitchen, meat-house, corn-house, chair house, shoe-maker's shop for eight hands, stables for six horses, oven with a shed, a garden, yard, and from the house to the great road each side paled, and also in front, with an elegant gate; all the aforesaid improvements except the dwelling-house are entirely new, as the greatest part of them were only done last summer; there is also a pump of excellent water which supplies both the house and tan-yard, and, in short, there is no place will suit a tradesman of any kind better than it will, as it is in the heart of a well-settled wholesome country. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to the owner on the place.

6 w. ROBERT HODGSON.

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FOR SALE,

SIX thousand acres of good land, in sundry tracts, viz. Twelve hundred acres adjoining the town of Carlisle: This will be sold in lots from twenty to one hundred acres, as may suit the purchaser. Also one other tract adjoining the town aforesaid, containing four hundred acres, with valuable improvements, whereon is erected a large stone mill-house 45 feet square, two water-wheels, three boulting-cloths, and every other conveniency in compleat order, eighty odd acres of meadow ground, thirty of which under good Timothy grass. One other lot, three miles from Carlisle, adjoining Matthew Miller, containing one hundred and fifty acres. One other lot containing two hundred and fifty acres, four miles from Carlisle, adjoining James Wakely. One other lot, fourteen miles from Carlisle, upon the Provincial road to Shippensburg, known by the name of the Rich Lands, or Boulting's Tract, containing five hundred acres. Two tracts in Sherman's Valley. Three tracts in Armagh and Derry Townships, Juniata. Also three thousand five hundred acres, in the Counties of Bedford and Westmoreland, of the best quality. For terms apply to the subscriber, near Carlisle.

EPHRAIM BLAINE.

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TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the house of Andrew M'Kee, in Brandywine Hundred, Newcastle County, about the 6th of May instant, a neat silver WATCH, the maker's name forgot, but supposed to be Willender or Willdon, has a China face or dial plate with half-hour marks in three gilt spots. Whoever will secure the said Watch, so that the owner, living in Wilmington, may have it again, shall have the above reward and no questions asked.

SAMUEL BUSH.

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*East Caln, Chester County, May 15, 1778.*

WAS taken up the 12th day of April last, about a mile from the sign of the Ship, a bay HORSE, about six years old, near fifteen hands high, has a hole torn in his nostrils. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. ANDREW DECKER.

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*Potts-Town, April 16, 1778.*

*WANTED for the United States,*

A NUMBER of experienced TEAM-DRIVERS, to serve for one year from the time of enlistment, for which they shall receive Ten Pounds per month: If required, one month's pay will be advanced to each, and at the expiration of six months, if they produce a certificate of their good behaviour from the Waggon-Master General, they shall each receive, as a bounty and reward for their good conduct, a new suit of cloaths. Those who are willing to serve their country and enlist as Team-drivers, may apply to me in Potts-Town, Col. FREDERICK ANTIS, in Frederick Township, or PETER EVANS, Esq; in Montgomery Township.——Wanted to hire, a number of good four-horse TEAMS; for terms apply to my office in Potts-Town.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have concealed, or otherwise got into their possession any horses, waggons, carts, gears, tents, or other effects belonging to the United States, that they forthwith deliver up the same to me in Potts Town, or to some of my Assistants: Those who conceal any of the property of the United States after this notice, may expect to be prosecuted with the utmost rigour.—All persons who know of, or can discover any such concealed property, are hereby requested to give immediate information thereof, for which essential service to their country they shall be amply rewarded.

JOHN MITCHELL, D. Q. M. G.

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TO BE SOLD,

On Monday the first day of June next, (or the next fair day) in Fredericksburg, Virginia, for ready money,

TWO tracts of LAND, one lying in Spotsylvania County, five miles from Fredericksburg, containing four hundred acres; fifty acres of exceeding good meadow ground is on this tract, which, with very little expence, may be cleared and laid under Timothy; the whole can be watered through the summer with convenience; there are at least 300 acres of woodland to clear, two waggon loads of which may be carried to town in a day in the winter season with ease; a small house with two rooms and three closets below, and a stable and barn. The other tract contains near one thousand acres, and lies in Culpepper County, Virginia, fifty miles from Fredericksburg and Dumfries; about two hundred and eighty acres of it is low ground of the first quality: Most of the high land is good, and produces grain of every kind well; thirty acres is now in meadow, and affords great crops of hay every year, 70 acres more can be laid down in grass this fall: A dwelling house and every edifice for farming or planting is already built: There is not any plantation better watered in the country, or situated in a more healthy or agreeable neighbourhood. Whoever inclines to purchase may be shewn the land by applying to my overseer on the premises.

WILLIAM THOMPSON.

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FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 26th of September last, at Bethlehem, a bay MARE, nearly full-blooded, about fourteen hands high, very lengthy made, trots naturally and very fast, no brand to my knowledge, has one of her hind legs cut with a cord above the ham, which has occasioned grey hairs almost round her leg; had some appearance of two or three white spots on the near side, very near her shoulder. Any person giving information to Major CLARK, of the 8th Virginia regiment, or to myself in Hampshire County, Virginia, so that I can get her again, shall have TWENTY DOLLARS reward, or if they should send her home to me, the above reward.

2 w. ABEL WESTFALL.

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THIS is to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment of a note of Twenty Pounds, given last October to Charles Hughes, which he obtained by fraud, not having fulfilled the bargain agreed upon, as I intend to dispute it at law.

THOMAS PATTEN.

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CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Brecknock Township, Lancaster County, on the 12th of December last, a grey MARE, shod round, about fifteen years old, and about fourteen hands high; she paces trots, and gallops. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

DANIEL ZUBER.

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*Lancaster, May 19, 1778.*

Just imported from Bourdeaux and St. Eustatius, and to be sold by

GEORGE DOUGLASS,

At Mr. Paul Witsell's, in Queen-street,

BEST old Cogniac brandy, old Jamaica spirits, bohea and green tea in quarter chests, coffee in barrels, calicoes, fine Holland, sewing silk and thread in half-pound papers, mens neat pumps and shoes, sewing needles, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace, cloves, and saffron. An assortment of Medicines, consisting of jesuits bark, rhubarb, manna, calomile, sago, opium, Spanish flies, assafœtida, ipecacuana, senna, jalop, quicksilver, camphor, and tartar emetic.

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STRAYED or STOLEN,

From the subscriber, living in Sunbury, in Northumberland County, on the 19th of April last,

A DAPPLE DUN MARE, three years old this spring, about fourteen hands high, very fat and round bodied, white mane and tail, one of her hoofs straked, paces and trots, has not been shod lately; she is very remarkable for the small dapple spots. Whoever secures the said mare so that the owner may get her again, shall have SIXTEEN DOLLARS reward, and if stolen, THIRTY DOLLARS and reasonable charges if the thief be brought to justice, paid by

WILLIAM DEWART.

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TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Northumberland Town, on Monday night, the 21st of April last, a servant girl named OLIVE OATLEY, about sixteen years of age, five feet high, fair complexion; had on and took with her, a white petticoat, a striped ditto, a short gown of the same, and a white linen bonnet. Whoever secures said servant girl in any gaol of this State, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

LAUGHLIN MCARTNEY.

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WAS taken away from Falmouth, in Virginia, by a man pretending a right to impress him as being on an express to camp, a roan HORSE, six years old, fifteen hands high, his gait a pace; the property of Col. Alexander Spotswood, of Virginia; the horse may be known by a scar on the top of his neck, occasioned by a hurt from a collar. The name of the express was Fanar, of the North-Carolina cavalry. Whoever will bring the above described horse to Col. MEADE, at Head Quarters, Col. GEORGE ROSS, at Lancaster, Mr. BARRISTER or Major NICHOLAS, at York Town, shall receive from either of those Gentleman a reward adequate to his trouble.

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EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the Barrack Yard, on Wednesday the 12th inst. (May) a large dun HORSE, upwards of fifteen hands high, ten or twelve years old, has a white mane and tail, is low in flesh, and has a very sore back; was shod all round, but has lost his off fore shoe.—— Whoever will bring him to the subscriber, living in the Barracks Hospital, shall receive the above reward, paid by CATHERINE ROBERTS, Matron.

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THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, at the Bull-head Tavern, in West-Nantmill Township, Chester County, by a certain ANDREW KNEARY, about Twenty-five Pounds in money, and a pinchbeck Watch with shagreen covering, the shagreen a good deal worn off, has a green silk ribband instead of a chain, and a seal set in silver. Said Kneary is a stout well-made man, five feet nine or ten inches high, about twenty-two years of age, of a fair complexion, fair hair turned up before, and speaks with the brogue; had on a new felt hat, a white coat, jacket and breeches of home-made cloth, and a pair of brogue shoes. Whoever secures the said thief in any gaol in this State, so that he may be brought to justice and the money and watch be had again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN FEANEY.

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CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in West-Nantmill Township, Chester County, about the first of March last, a black MARE, eight or nine years old, thirteen hands high, and trots. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

JAMES ANDERSON.

## YORK-TOWN, *May* 13.

From a Philadelphia Paper, of May 9, 1778, printed by James Humphreys, junior, we have extracted the following.

*By the Porcupine frigate, arrived in the river yesterday morning from London, we are favoured with the following advices*

### LONDON, *March* 17.

### PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

The following is the meſſage delivered by Lord Weymouth to the Houſe of Lords laſt Tueſday.

GEO. R.

HIS Majeſty having been informed, by order of the French King, that a treaty of amity and commerce has been ſigned between the Court of France and certain perſons employed by his Majeſty's revolted ſubjects in North-America, has judged it neceſſary to direct, that a copy of the declaration delivered by the French Ambaſſador to Lord Viſcount Weymouth be laid before the Houſe of Lords; and at the ſame time to acquaint them, that his Majeſty has thought proper, in conſequence of this offenſive communication on the part of the Court of France, to ſend orders to his Ambaſſador to withdraw from that Court.

His Majeſty is perſuaded that the juſtice and good faith of his conduct towards foreign powers, and the ſincerity of his wiſhes to preſerve the tranquility of Europe, will be acknowledged by all the world; and his Majeſty truſts that he ſhall not ſtand reſponſible for the diſturbance of that tranquility, if he ſhould find himſelf called upon to reſent ſo unprovoked and unjuſt an aggreſſion on the honour of his Crown and the eſſential intereſts of his kingdoms, contrary to the moſt ſolemn aſſurances, ſubverſive of the law of nations, and injurious to the rights of every ſovereign power in Europe.

His Majeſty relying with the firmeſt confidence on the zealous and affectionate ſupport of his faithful people, is determined to be prepared to exert, if it ſhall become neceſſary, all the force and reſources of his kingdoms, which he truſts will be found adequate to repel every inſult and attack, and to maintain and uphold the power and reputation of this country.

G. R.

The Lord Viſcount Weymouth alſo (by his Majeſty's command) laid before the Houſe a copy of a paper delivered to Lord Viſcount Weymouth by the Marquis de Noailles the 13th of March, 1778, and tranſlation, which is as follows:

THE under-ſigned Ambaſſador of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, has received expreſs orders to make the following declaration to the Court of London:

The United States of North-America, who are in full poſſeſſion of Independence, as pronounced by them on the 4th of July, 1776, having propoſed to the King, to conſolidate by a formal convention the connection begun to be eſtabliſhed between the two nations, the reſpective Plenipotentiaries have ſigned a treaty of friendſhip and commerce, deſigned to ſerve as a foundation for their mutual good correſpondence.

His Majeſty being determined to cultivate the good underſtanding ſubſiſting between France and Great-Britain, by every means compatible with his dignity, and the good of his ſubjects, thinks it neceſſary to make this proceeding known to the Court of London, and to declare at the ſame time, that the contracting parties have paid great attention, not to ſtipulate any excluſive advantages in favour of the French nation; and that the United States have reſerved the liberty of treating with every nation whatever, upon the ſame footing of equality and reciprocity.

In making this communication to the Court of London, the King is firmly perſuaded, ſhe will find new proofs of his Majeſty's conſtant and ſincere diſpoſition for peace; and that his Britannic Majeſty, animated by the ſame ſentiments, will equally avoid every thing that may alter their good harmony; and that he will particularly take effectual meaſures to prevent the commerce between his Majeſty's ſubjects and the United States of North-America from being interrupted, and to cauſe all the uſages received between commercial nations to be in this reſpect obſerved, and all thoſe rules which can be ſaid to ſubſiſt between the two Crowns of France and Great-Britain.

In this juſt confidence, the under-ſigned Ambaſſador thinks it ſuperfluous to acquaint the Britiſh Miniſter that the King his Maſter, being determined to protect effectually the lawful commerce of his ſubjects, and to maintain the dignity of his flag, his Majeſty has, in conſequence, taken eventual meaſures in concert with the United States of North-America.

Signed, Le M. DE NOAILLES.

*London, March* 13, 1778.

The following is the humble Addreſs of the Houſe of Lords, preſented to his Majeſty yeſterday, in conſequence of the foregoing meſſage:

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, return our humble thanks to your Majeſty for the communication of the paper preſented to Lord Viſcount Weymouth by order of the French King, and for acquainting us, that in conſequence of this offenſive declaration, your Majeſty has thought proper to order your Ambaſſador to withdraw from the Court of France. And we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that it is with the utmoſt difficulty we can reſtrain the ſtrongeſt expreſſion of the reſentment and indignation which we feel for this unjuſt and unprovoked aggreſſion on the honour of your Majeſty's Crown, and the eſſential intereſts of your Kingdoms, contrary to the law of nations, and injurious to the rights and poſſeſſions of every ſovereign power in Europe.

The good faith and uprightneſs of your Majeſty's conduct towards foreign powers, and the ſincerity of your intentions to preſerve the general tranquility, muſt be acknowledged by all the world; and your Majeſty cannot be conſidered as reſponſible for the diſturbance of that tranquility, if you ſhould find yourſelf called upon to reſiſt the enterprizes of that reſtleſs and dangerous ſpirit of ambition and aggrandizement, which has ſo often invaded the rights and threatened the liberties of Europe.

We ſhould be wanting in our duty to your Majeſty, and to ourſelves, if we did not give your Majeſty the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of our moſt zealous aſſiſtance and ſupport. Every ſentiment of loyalty to your Majeſty, and of love to our country, will animate us to ſtand forth in the public defence, and to promote every meaſure that ſhall be found neceſſary for enabling your Majeſty to vindicate the honour of your Crown, and to protect the juſt rights and eſſential intereſts of theſe kingdoms.

His MAJESTY's moſt gracious Anſwer:

My Lords,

I thank you for this loyal and affectionate addreſs. Nothing ſhall be wanting on my part, that may tend to the effectual ſupport of the juſt rights of my Crown, and the true intereſts of my people. Theſe great and important conſiderations ſhall ever be the immediate object of my attention.

### HOUSE of COMMONS.

On Tueſday the Houſe read ſeveral public and private bills.

Lord North, agreeable to his intimation, delivered his Majeſty's meſſage, literally the ſame as in the Upper Houſe. Mr. Baker moved the diſmiſſion of the Miniſters, as an amendment, which produced a very long debate of the ſame nature and ſubſtance as that in the Lords.

Lord North painted the ſituation of this country as much more comfortable than ſome perſons in oppoſition had held out. His Lordſhip ſaid our navy was in a much better condition than it had been in at the commencement of the late war, and that the new levies were nearly filled; that we ſhould ſpeedily have 30,000 men in arms, which, added to the militia, who would forthwith be embodied, would be an ample force for the internal ſafety of the kingdom. His Lordſhip further ſaid that he had, ſince he had ſat that day in the Houſe, received intelligence that every ſhilling of the firſt depoſit on the new ſubſcription had been paid.

*Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, March* 14.

"We hear that orders are come down for a draught of 500 men to be made from each of the regiments now raiſing in Scotland, to be ſhipped for America by the 25th of March; as two armed veſſels had arrived at Greenock, ſome tranſports engaged there, and many more expected from England, it is imagined they will embark at that port.

*March* 19. There was the hotteſt preſs on the Thames on Tueſday night and yeſterday morning ever known. The gangs took a great number of ſailors; not a veſſel eſcaped them, even thoſe that had protections were carried off.

*March* 20. On Tueſday evening orders were iſſued for the embodying the ſeveral regiments of Militia, and for compleating the regular forces to 30,000 effective men.

The humble ADDRESS of the HOUSE of COMMONS to the KING.

"Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament aſſembled, return our humble thanks to your Majeſty for the communication of the paper preſented to the Lord Viſcount Weymouth, by the order of the French King; and for acquainting us, that, in conſequence of this offenſive declaration, your Majeſty has thought proper to order your Ambaſſador to withdraw from the Court of France; and we beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that it is with the utmoſt difficulty we can reſtrain the ſtrongeſt expreſſions of the reſentment and indignation which we feel for this unjuſt and unprovoked aggreſſion on the honour of your Majeſty's Crown, and the eſſential intereſts of your kingdoms, contrary to the law of nations, and injurious to the rights and poſſeſſions of every ſovereign power in Europe.

"The good faith and uprightneſs of your Majeſty's conduct towards foreign powers, and the ſincerity of your intentions to preſerve the general tranquility, muſt be acknowledged by all the world: And your Majeſty cannot be conſidered as reſponſible for the diſturbance of this tranquility, if you ſhould find yourſelf called upon to reſiſt the enterprizes of that reſtleſs and dangerous ſpirit of ambition and aggrandizement, which has ſo often invaded the rights and threatened the liberties of Europe.

"We ſhould be wanting in our duty to your Majeſty, to our conſtituents, and to ourſelves, if we did not give your Majeſty the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of our moſt zealous aſſiſtance and ſupport: And we have the firmeſt confidence that in every demonſtration of loyalty to your Majeſty, and of love of their country, your faithful ſubjects will vie with each other; and that no conſiderations will divert or deter them from ſtanding forth in the public defence, and from ſuſtaining, with a ſteady perſeverance, any extraordinary burthens and expences which ſhall be found neceſſary, for enabling your Majeſty to vindicate the honour of your Crown, and to protect the juſt rights and eſſential intereſts of theſe kingdoms."

*March* 21. The Earls of Chatham, Shelburne and Camden, coming immediately into office, was the prevailing opinion yeſterday in the firſt political circles.

Yeſterday morning his Excellency the Marquis de Noailles, the French Ambaſſador, the Marchioneſs, and their whole ſuite, ſet off for Dover, in order to embark for France.

Lord Viſcount Stormont, our late Ambaſſador at the Court of Verſailles, arrived in town laſt night.

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## LANCASTER.

*An* ACT *for the calling in of the Bills of Credit, iſſued by the Legiſlative Authority of Pennſylvania, under the ſanction and authority of the Crown of Great Britain; and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.*

WHEREAS ſundry perſons, preferring their private intereſt to the public weal, have hoarded up the paper bills of credit of this State, which have been emitted under the ſanction and authority of the Crown of Great-Britain, from an expectation that they will be redeemed let the event of the preſent glorious ſtruggle for the liberties of this country prove ſucceſsful or the contrary, and have thereby made an injurious diſtinction between ſuch bills and the paper bills of credit emitted by Congreſs, naturally tending to depreciate the latter. For remedy whereof,

*Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Common Wealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame,* That from and after the publication of this Act, the bills of credit iſſued in Pennſylvania, under the authority of the Crown of Great Britain, on or before the nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five, ſhall ceaſe to be legal tender in any payment whatſoever, except as is herein after directed; and that each and every of the Acts of General Aſſembly by which the ſame, or any part thereof, have been made current, ſhall be, and are hereby repealed, and declared to be null and void, ſaving and excepting ſuch parts of the ſaid Acts as relate to the convicting and puniſhing of any perſon or perſons counterfeiting or altering the ſaid bills of credit, or uttering the ſame knowing them to be counterfeit or altered; and alſo ſuch parts of the ſaid Acts as relate to the ſinking the ſaid bills of credit by taxes, exciſe, or otherwiſe.

*And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That all the ſaid bills of credit iſſued before the ſaid nineteenth day of April, in the year One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy five, ſhall either be paid into the hands of the State Treaſurer, who ſhall thereupon deliver to the payer an equal ſum in paper bills of credit, emitted either by Congreſs or this Common-Wealth, or to the ſeveral Collectors of the taxes in payment of taxes; which Collectors are hereby enjoined to exchange all ſaid monies offered to them with any other bills, as far as money in their hands will enable them ſo to do, or into the General Loan-Office of this State, in payment of any mortgage monies theſe due, provided the ſaid payments be made on or before the firſt day of June next.

*And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That from and after the firſt day of June aforeſaid, all bills of credit iſſued by any Act of General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, ſtruck under the ſanction and authority of the Crown of Great-Britain, on or before the nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five, which ſhall not be brought in and exchanged as herein before directed, ſhall be, and are hereby declared to be from thenceforth irredeemable; any thing contained in the Act, by which the ſame was made current, to the contrary hereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

*Provided nevertheleſs,* That if any of the ſaid bills of credit ſhall be in the hands of any perſon or perſons in any of the neighbouring States, and the perſon or perſons poſſeſſed thereof ſhall produce the ſame to the Treaſurer of this State, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, together with a certificate under the hand and ſeal of one or more Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace of any County in ſuch State, ſetting forth, that he or they had counted, ſealed up, and endorſed the ſame, with his or their name or names, and the ſum therein contained, on or before the fifteenth day of June next, then, and in that caſe, the ſaid money ſhall be exchanged by the ſaid Treaſurer, as is herein before directed.

*And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That all ſuch bills of credit as ſhall appear, by good and ſufficient evidence, on oath or affirmation, to have been, at the time of paſſing this Act, or within twenty days thereafter, in the hands, and really and truly the property of any perſon who hath taken the oath or affirmation of allegiance to this State, or to any of the United States of America, and hath not ſince taken the oath of allegiance to the King of Great-Britain, and ſhall at the time of paſſing this Act be within the lines of the enemy, and which bills of credit ſhall be preſented to the ſaid Treaſurer, on or before the firſt day of September next, ſhall alſo be exchanged as before directed.

*And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That the ſaid State Treaſurer is hereby authoriſed to exchange all the monies aforeſaid that may be received by the Truſtees of the Loan Office, in purſuance of this Act, and to make report in writing under his hand of the ſaid bills of credit by him received, and ſhall, together with a Committee to be appointed from time to time by the General Aſſembly, count, burn and deſtroy the ſaid bills.

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker.

*Enacted into a Law at Lancaſter, the twenty third day of March, One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy eight.*

JOHN MORRIS, Jun. Clerk of General Aſſembly.

*An* ACT *for the further Security of the Government.*

WHEREAS the welfare and happineſs of the good people of this Common-Wealth, do, next under God, entirely depend upon the maintaining and ſupporting the independence and ſovereignty of the State, as declared by Congreſs;

*Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Common Wealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame,* That all male white inhabitants of this State above the age of eighteen years, who have not hitherto taken the oath or affirmation mentioned and appointed to be taken in the Act of Aſſembly intitled, "An Act obliging the male white inhabitants of this State to give aſſurances of allegiance to the ſame, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," enacted the thirteenth day of June laſt, ſhall, on or before the firſt day of June next, take and ſubſcribe the ſame in manner and form as by the ſaid Act is directed; and that every ſuch perſon, neglecting to take the ſaid oath or affirmation, ſhall, during the time of ſuch neglect, be liable to all the diſabilities, incapacities and penalties to which they are ſubjected by the ſaid Act; and alſo ſhall be diſabled, from and after the ſaid day, to ſue or uſe any action, bill, plaint or information, in courſe of Law, or to proſecute any ſuit in equity or otherwiſe howſoever, or to be guardian of the perſon or eſtate of any child, or executor or adminiſtrator of any perſon, or capable of any legacy or deed of gift, or to make any will or teſtament, and moreover ſhall be liable and compelled to pay double the taxes, which another perſon of equal eſtate, who has taken ſuch oath or affirmation, ſhall be rated or aſſeſſed at, to be levied by the Collector of the public taxes of the Townſhip, Ward or Diſtrict in which ſuch offender dwells,

*And be it further enacted*, That all Truſtees, Provoſts, Rectors, Profeſſors, Maſters and Tutors of any College or Academy, and all Schoolmaſters and Uſhers; Merchants and Traders; and every perſon who ſhall act as Serjeant at Law, Counſellor at Law, Barriſter, Advocate, Attorney, Solicitor, Proctor, Clerk or Notary, by practiſing in any manner as ſuch in any Court or Courts whatſoever; Apothecary or Druggiſt, and every perſon practiſing Phyſic or Surgery in any manner for fee or reward; who ſhall at any time after the firſt day of June next, be admitted into or enter upon any of the before-mentioned preferments, offices or places, or ſhall come into any ſuch capacity, or ſhall take upon him or them any ſuch practice, employment or buſineſs as aforeſaid, without having firſt taken and ſubſcribed the beforementioned oath or affirmation, he or they ſhall be *ipſo facto* adjudged incapable and diſabled in Law, to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever, to have, occupy or enjoy the ſaid preferment or preferments, office or offices, employment or employments, or any part of them, or any matter or thing aforeſaid, or any profit or advantage appertaining to them, or any of them; and every ſuch office or place of truſt ſhall be void, and is hereby adjudged void; and any perſon that ſhall be lawfully convicted of the premiſes, or any of them, in or upon any preſentment or indictment in any Court of Record in this State, ſhall alſo forfeit any ſum, not exceeding Five Hundred Pounds, which the Court ſhall adjudge, together with coſts, one half of which ſaid fine ſhall go to the uſe of the State, and the other half to him, her or them who ſhall commence and carry on ſuch proſecution with effect.

*And be it further enacted*, That from and after the ſaid firſt day of June next, it ſhall and may be lawful for two or more Juſtices of the Peace within any County, to direct their precept to any Conſtable or other officer, to ſummon any male white perſon, of the age of eighteen years or upwards, who ſhall have neglected to take and ſubſcribe the oath or affirmation beforementioned, to appear before ſuch Juſtices, at ſuch time and place as ſhall be mentioned in ſuch precept, to take the ſaid oath or affirmation; and if ſuch perſon ſo ſummoned ſhall not appear at the time and place, having no lawful let or impediment, or appearing ſhall refuſe or neglect to take ſuch oath or affirmation, being tendered to him by the ſaid Juſtices, the ſaid Juſtices ſhall commit ſuch perſon making default or refuſing to take the ſaid oath or affirmation, to the common gaol or houſe of correction, there to remain without bail or mainprize for the ſpace of three months, unleſs ſuch offender ſhall pay down to ſuch Juſtices ſuch ſum of money, not exceeding Ten Pounds, as the ſaid Juſtices ſhall require ſuch offender to pay, together with legal coſts, which money, excluſive of the coſts, ſhall be paid to the Overſeers of the Poor of the City, Borough or Township where ſuch offender did laſt inhabit; or if ſuch offender ſhall refuſe or neglect to pay ſuch ſum of money, the ſaid Juſtices may cauſe the ſaid ſum of money, together with the coſts, to be levied by diſtreſs and ſale of the goods and chattels of ſuch offender, as they in their diſcretion ſhall think beſt; and unleſs ſuch offender ſhall become bound with two ſufficient ſureties, with condition to appear at the next Court of General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace to be holden for ſuch County where ſuch offender ſhall inhabit or reſide, and in the mean time to be of good behaviour; at which Court the ſaid oath or affirmation ſhall be tendered to ſuch offender by the Juſtices in their open ſeſſions; and if upon ſuch tender, ſuch offender ſhall refuſe to take the ſaid oath or affirmation, the ſame ſhall be recorded, and the ſaid offender ſhall, within thirty days after ſuch refuſal, depart this State under the direction of the Court, and he ſhall incur the forfeiture of his goods and chattels to the State, and of all his lands and tenements to the perſon or perſons who would by Law be intitled to inherit the ſame in caſe ſuch offender was dead inteſtate; *Provided*, That if ſuch perſon or perſons is a male or are males, and of the age of eighteen years or upwards, and reſident within ſuch County, he or they do ſometime during the ſame or the next ſeſſions, or, if reſident in any other County of this State, at or before the third ſeſſions, appear in Court and take and ſubſcribe the oath or affirmation aforeſaid, or produce a certificate or certificates of his or their having previouſly taken and ſubſcribed the ſame, which ſhall be entered by the Clerk of the ſaid Court on the docquet or records thereof, and an authentic copy of ſuch entry ſhall be by ſuch Clerk delivered to ſuch perſon or perſons under the ſeal of the Court, for which he ſhall receive the ſum of Seven Shillings and Six Pence, and no more; and if ſuch perſon or perſons is or are abſent out of this State at ſuch ſeſſions when ſuch refuſal ſhall be recorded as aforeſaid, and ſhall return into the ſame on or before the fourth day of July, which will be in the year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-nine, then he or they ſhall appear in Court before the end of the ſecond ſeſſions after his or their return into this State, and take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath or affirmation, or produce a certificate or certificates of his or their having previouſly done the ſame; and in caſe of default herein, ſuch perſon and perſons ſhall be totally excluded and barred from inheriting the aforeſaid lands and tenements, or any part thereof, and the ſame ſhall veſt in and be ſettled upon the next repreſentative or repreſentatives in ſucceſſion to the offender, qualifying him or themſelves as above directed.

*And be it further enacted*, That every ſuch perſon who ſhall refuſe or neglect to take the oath or affirmation before-mentioned on or before the ſaid firſt day of June next, and ſhall refuſe or neglect to deliver up his arms to the Lieutenant, or one of the Sub Lieutenants, of the City or County where he inhabits on or before the tenth day of June next, or who ſhall, from and after the ſame day laſt mentioned, carry any arms about his perſon or keep any arms or ammunition in his houſe or elſewhere, ſhall forfeit the ſaid arms and ammunition to the State, and alſo double the value thereof to ſuch perſon or perſons who ſhall diſcover the ſame to any Juſtice of the Peace of the County where ſuch offender reſides, and ſhall legally proſecute him to conviction before two or more Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid County, who are hereby authoriſed, impowered and required to hear, try, and finally determine the ſame, and to award the legal coſts, without appeal to the Supream or any other Court whatſoever.

AND WHEREAS many perſons have frequently gone into the City of Philadelphia, ſince the ſame has been in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh army, under a pretence of buſineſs, or of viſiting friends, but probably with a view of giving intelligence to the enemy. For the prevention of which in future, *Be it enacted*. That if any perſon whatſoever ſhall, from and after the publication of this Act, on any pretence whatſoever, go by land or water through or from any part of this State into the ſaid City, whilſt in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh army, or within the lines of the enemy in any part of this State, without obtaining leave in writing for that purpoſe from Congreſs, the Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America, or of the Executive Council of this Common-Wealth, and ſhall be lawfully convicted thereof in any Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, or Court of Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for any County of this State, he or ſhe ſhall be fined in any ſum, not leſs than Fifty Pounds, and impriſoned at the diſcretion of the Court, one moiety of which fine ſhall be to the uſe of the State, and the other moiety thereof to the uſe of the informer. *Provided always*, That officers and ſoldiers, or mariners, in the ſervice of the United States of America, are not to be deemed or taken to be within the intent and meaning of this clauſe.

*And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That all diſabilities and incapacities which any perſon or perſons ſhall incur or be liable to by reaſon of the ſaid recited Act of the thirteenth day of June laſt, or of the Supplement thereto of the twelfth day of October laſt, or of this Act, ſhall be and continue, for and during the life of the delinquent or offender.

AND WHEREAS there are divers perſons who have heretofore held and exerciſed office or offices of truſts in the late Government of Pennſylvania by commiſſion or commiſſions granted under the authority of the Crown of Great-Britain, who have neglected to renounce the ſame and give aſſurance of allegiance to this State, and who may think themſelves bound by their oath to betray, as far as in them lieth, this free and independent State into the hands of its enemy the King of Great-Britain, to the great and manifeſt danger of the State; *Be it therefore enacted*, That all and every perſon and perſons who now are, or who ſhall hereafter during the preſent war be within this State, who have heretofore held and exerciſed, or who do now hold or exerciſe, any office or offices by commiſſion or commiſſions under the authority of the ſaid Crown of Great Britain, and who have not already renounced the ſame, by taking the oath of allegiance to this State, or to ſome other of the United States of America, or who ſhall not, on or before the firſt day of June next, or within ten days after he or they ſhall come into the ſame, renounce ſuch commiſſion or commiſſions by taking the oath of allegiance by the ſaid Act enacted the thirteenth day of June laſt, or by the Act enacted the twelfth day of Supplement to the ſaid Act enacted the twelfth day of October laſt, required to be taken, ſhall forfeit his or their goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the uſe of the State, and ſhall be deemed and taken to be, and ſhall in all other reſpects be treated as an enemy or enemies of this State.

*Provided always, nevertheleſs*, That any perſon or perſons, except thoſe who have been or ſhall be guilty of treaſon or miſpriſion, who ſhall chuſe to ſell his or their eſtates real, and retire out of the State, and ſhall, on or before the firſt day of June next, apply to the Executive Council of this State, and pray leave to ſell and convey their eſtates real, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid Council, if they ſhall think it proper and conſiſtent with the ſafety of the State, to grant, and they are hereby authoriſed and impowered to grant a permiſſion under the Great Seal of the State, and ſigned by the Preſident or Vice Preſident in Council, to ſuch perſon and perſons to ſell, convey and confirm, within ninety days after ſuch application, his or their eſtates real, to any perſon or perſons, their heirs and aſſigns, for ever; which perſon and perſons ſhall have taken the oath or affirmation of allegiance to this State, which by the Act and Supplement mentioned in this Act is required to be taken, and who ſhall before ſome one Juſtice of the Peace of this State, on oath or affirmation declare, that the purchaſe and grant of ſuch eſtate or eſtates were *bona fide* for the uſe and behoof of ſuch purchaſer, his heirs and aſſigns, for ever, and that the ſame, nor any part or parcel thereof, was not in truſt for the uſe of the granter, his heirs or aſſigns, in any manner whatſoever; quit-rents, commonly called proprietary quit-rents, manors, commonly called proprietary manors, and unlocated lands, only excepted. And the deeds or conveyances by which ſuch eſtate and eſtates reſpectively are granted, conveyed and confirmed, expreſſing and reciting the permiſſion granted by the ſaid Council, the ſame ſhall be deemed and taken to be good and valid in the Law; any thing in this Act, or the Act and Supplement herein before mentioned, to the contrary hereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

*And be it further enacted*, That the Act intitled, "An Act obliging the male white inhabitants of this State to give aſſurances of allegiance to the ſame, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," enacted the thirteenth day of June laſt, and the Supplement thereto, enacted the twelfth day of October laſt, and every clauſe, matter and thing therein contained, except ſuch parts thereof as are by this Act altered, amended or ſupplied, ſhall be and remain in full force and effect; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding. JOHN BAYARD, Speaker.

*Enacted into a Law at Lancaſter, on Wedneſday the firſt day of April, in the year One thouſand, ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight.*

JOHN MORRIS, Jun. Clerk of General Aſſembly.

We can aſſure our readers, from the moſt undoubted authority, that the enemy have been for ſome days preparing to evacuate Philadelphia, and that large detachments from our army have marched towards it.

Laſt Wedneſday the General Aſſembly of this Common-Wealth met here purſuant to adjournment.

General Hand, at his own requeſt, is recalled from the command on the Ohio. Two regiments are to be forthwith levied in Virginia and Pennſylvania, for one year's ſervice, for the defence of the weſtern frontiers of thoſe States; 12 companies in Virginia, 4 in Pennſylvania.

*Plumſtead, Bucks County, May 4, 1778.*

Among the ſlain, near the Crooked Billet, on Friday the firſt inſt. fell the gallant Captain John Downey, late Schoolmaſter in Philadelphia, whoſe worth entitles him to a place in the annals of America. He took an active and early part in our ſtruggles for liberty. He went as a volunteer to Jerſey laſt winter was a year, where he behaved gallantly in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. He being choſen Captain of a company of Philadelphia Militia, ſerved his tour of duty two months laſt ſummer at Billingſport, when on account of his ſuperior knowledge in mathematicks, the Executive Council employed him to make a military ſurvey of the river Delaware, which he performed with great exactneſs. Since which time he has performed many very important ſervices to his country, a love to which prompted him to attempt any thing which promiſed its welfare. He lately acted as an Aſſiſtant Commiſſary, and in this capacity was with our brave militia when attacked laſt Friday. From his known readineſs to fight and bleed for his country, it is more than probable when the attack began he attempted to join his countrymen, when he was ſhot through the ſhoulder, and that he lay in his blood till the enemy returned, when they diſpatched him in a cruel manner; for his body was found with one of his hands almoſt cut off, his head ſlaſhed in ſeveral places, his ſkull cut through, his brains coming out at his noſe and ſcattered all around. He was an enlightened patriot, an affectionate friend, a gallant ſoldier, a fond huſband, and an indulgent parent. He had no inheritance to leave, as his little property was left in Philadelphia; but he has left a ſorrowful widow and five helpleſs children in very indigent circumſtances—They are worthy of the notice of the charitable.

*** The Articles of CONFEDERATION and PERPETUAL UNION between the States of America, may be had of JOHN DUNLAP, in Lancaſter.

TO BE SOLD (if applied for ſoon) a few Hogſheads of Muſcovado SUGAR, cheap for caſh. Enquire of the Printer.

A NEW edition of DILWORTH'S SPELLING BOOK is juſt publiſhed and to be ſold, bound or in ſheets, by FRANCIS BAILEY, Printer, in King-ſtreet, Lancaſter.

*Berkeley County, Virginia, May 11, 1778.*

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY convenient Dwelling houſe, ſituated in the Town of Martinſburgh, with a large garden paled in, and every ſuitable convenience for a Store and Tavern. For terms apply to JAMES M'CALLISTER, Eſq; living in ſaid Town, or to the ſubſcriber living in Shepherd's Town, in ſaid County.

JOHN MORROW.

*To be SOLD to the Higheſt Bidder,*

At the houſe of John Smith, farmer, at Maidenhead, ſix miles from Trenton, on the 20th of June next,

ONE new twelve inch cable, 120 fathoms in length; One ten and a half inch ditto, 110 fathoms, almoſt new; one ſeven and a half inch ditto, 90 fathoms, not half worn; ſhrouds, ſtays and ſtanding rigging for a veſſel of 200 tons burthen.

Alſo to be ſold at Eaſton, in Pennſylvania, on the 15th of June, a compleat ſuit of ſails and running rigging for a brig of 200 tons burthen. For particulars apply to STEPHEN JOSEPH ROUGET, at Eaſton, or to Capt. MAROQUIER, at Trenton.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM FERGUSON, late of Weſt Nantmell Townſhip, deceaſed, by bond, note or book account, are deſired to make payment on or before the twentieth day of June next; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, in order for payment. Thoſe who neglect, may expect to be proceeded againſt as the Law directs, without further notice.

ALEXANDER FEMING, JOHN GRAHAM, } Adminiſtrators.

*Potts-Town, May 16, 1778.*

*LOST, ſome time laſt month,*

FIVE United States Lottery Tickets, No. 89*m*84, 89*m*185, 89*m*193, 89*m*194, 89*m*195. Whoever finds the ſame and will bring them to the owner, ſhall have the money that was loſt with them, which is about EIGHTY DOLLARS.

The Managers of ſaid Lottery are deſired to ſtop ſaid Tickets if they ſhould draw prizes and be brought to receive the money, as the ſubſcriber can prove them his property. WILLIAM ALLEN.

## LONDON, *February* 6.

*The following is an authentic copy of the Earl of* ABINGDON's *Speech on Wedneſday laſt.*

My Lords,

WHEN I made my laſt motion to your Lordſhips for a call of the Judges, in order to take their opinions upon the legality of raiſing regiments for his Majeſty's ſervice without the ſanction of Parliament, I had two reaſons for doing ſo.

My firſt reaſon was, my own conſcious want of legal knowledge to decide upon ſo important a caſe.

My ſecond, that the *twelve* Judges, like the *twelve* Apoſtles, being upright men (and yet, my Lords, even among theſe Apoſtles, there was one Judas Iſcariot, who, as that Reverend Bench will tell us, betrayed his Maſter; and with a kiſs too, my Lords. God forbid, that under the ſemblance of attachment, there be any Judas Iſcariot among our Judges!) I ſay, my Lords, that the Judges having not now on the fetters of corruption (for, my Lords, corruption has taken an higher courſe, and it is our *Legiſlators*, and not our Judges, that are corrupt) I was in hopes to have found in them, or at leaſt in a majority of them, an honeſt and an unbiaſſed opinion.

Such, my Lords, were the motives of my motion; but there was ſtill other ground I had to reſt it upon; I had conceived that the Judges, being the conſtitutional attendants of this Houſe, to adviſe with them in points of law, was the very reaſon of their being ſo, and that it was of right to every Peer of the Houſe, for the more ſafe and better direction of his vote and conduct, to call for their attendance to this end; but, my Lords, inſtead of this, I find that none have a right to information that are not in the majority. If the majority think fit, the Judges may give their opinions; if they do not, the minority muſt remain in ignorance.

It has been objected that no ſingle Lord has a right to call for the attendance of the Judges. In the firſt place, I deny the fact, that any ſingle Lord did call for their attendance. It was the voice of many, and of thoſe who ought to have the greateſt weight with this Houſe; but if it had not been ſo, and I were alone in this motion, I would maintain the privilege in my own perſon. Let the Journals of the Houſe ſhew an order to the contrary.

Another objection was on account of the *inexpediency* of putting ſuch a queſtion to the Judges. Good God! my Lords, can it ever be inexpedient to know right from wrong? Can it be inexpedient to determine legality from illegality? Is it not our duty to do this? I only aſk to have the laws of the land expounded to me. I required nothing illegal; all I deſired was information; intending, that if this mode of raiſing men was legal, to propoſe an aſſociation of independent whigs of this country, for the purpoſe of embodying troops to defend the King and preſerve the conſtitution. If it be illegal, how durſt Miniſters countenance and encourage illegality?

A third objection was, that I had not proved the fact that regiments were raiſing without the ſanction of Parliament. My Lords, this quibble might well become a pleader at the Old Bailey, but it was unbecoming of him from whom it came, and of the dignity of this Houſe. Your Lordſhips would hardly force one of yourſelves to bring witneſs to the bare to prove a fact of ſo much notoriety. But, my Lords, I will trouble your Lordſhips no more upon this head. Perceiving that the preſent Miniſters are ready to vote away that privilege which a better Miniſtry would wiſh to preſerve, I ſhall withdraw my motion for the attendance of the Judges, and will take the ſenſe of this Houſe upon thoſe points which were intended to be propounded to them.

My Lords, it cannot be expected of me, that I enter minutely into the diſcuſſion of the great and important queſtion that I am now about to ſubmit to your Lordſhips conſideration. As this would have been the buſineſs of the Judges, had they attended, ſo muſt I now leave it to the wiſer and the better informed of this Houſe; but, my Lords, as your Lordſhips may expect my ſenſe of this matter, it is my duty not to withhold it from you.

My Lords, I will read your Lordſhips an advertiſement from a public paper, which I have in my hand.

[Here the advertiſement from the London Tavern was read.]

My Lords, if this be not unconſtitutional, I know not what is. In my poor opinion, it is not only the moſt notorious violation of the rights of Parliament that has happened ſince the levying of Ship-money, but when I compare the caſes together, and conſider what has been done ſince, in the eſtabliſhment of our conſtitution, I can ſee no difference between them, they both, to me, appear equally unconſtitutional.

Charles the Firſt exacted money from his ſubjects, without the authority of Parliament. Here, my Lords, is a ſet of contractors, under the immediate influence of the crown, and would-be contractors, with ſuch like vermin of the ſtate, entering into a very large ſubſcription of money (pending the ſitting of Parliament, and without its authority) for raiſing men to ſerve his Majeſty, in what manner he ſhall ſee fit.

I am aware, my Lords, I ſhall be told, that the one is a voluntary act, and that the other was the effect of compulſion; but this, my Lords, makes no alteration in the caſe. It was the thing obtained, and not the mode of obtaining it, that conſtituted the illegality. It was the money that Charles wanted, that he might have nothing to ſay to his Parliament; and whether he obtained it by exaction, or by gift, the danger and the illegality were the ſame.

It is true, the petition of right ſays, "that no man ſhall be *compelled* to make or yield any gift, loan, benevolence, tax, or ſuch like charge, without common conſent by act of Parliament;" but, my Lords, it is not by the letter of the law that Parliament is to be directed, but by the meaning, and the ſpirit of the conſtitution. And, my Lords, what is the meaning of the law herein, and the ſpirit of the conſtitution? It is, my Lords, and no Lord of Parliament will venture to deny it, that the King ſhall receive no ſupplies but through the medium of Parliament; for this is to make the King independent of Parliament, and to make Parliament an uſeleſs burthen upon the nation. Money is power; money produces armies, and againſt armies the liberties of this country cannot contend. And yet, my Lords, here is money ſubſcribing, in vaſt ſums, for raiſing armies, to the uſe of the crown, without grant of Parliament.

My Lords, I will repeat and aver, that there is no difference between this caſe, and the caſe of Ship-money; for the Crown is *dependent* on Parliament *for every national* ſupply. Let us now ſee what the Bill of Rights ſays:—

The Bill of Rights declares, "that the levying of money for, or to the uſe of the Crown, by pretence of prerogative, without grant of Parliament, for a longer time, or in any other manner than the ſame is, or ſhall be granted, is illegal." My Lords, to levy money is to raiſe money. I know no other meaning belonging to the term; and is not this then raiſing money to the uſe of the Crown without grant of Parliament? And for the worſe purpoſe too—for the purpoſe of raiſing men in arms; not, my Lords, as has been ſuggeſted, to miſlead this Houſe, as recruits for the army voted by Parliament, but as new regiments, for the wiſdom of the Crown to diſpoſe of.

But now, my Lords, I ſhall be told that this has been done before. I ſhall have precedents quoted upon me, and I ſhall hear that the ſame thing was done in the laſt rebellion. But, my Lords, beſides, that precedent *cannot* alter the conſtitution, upon what plea was it done? Upon the tyrant's plea—the plea of *neceſſity*. England was invaded by Scotch rebels, and the now loyal county of Lancaſter was in rebellion too, againſt his preſent Majeſty's grandfather.

This was the *neceſſity*, and I hope it will never exiſt again; but even when this *neceſſity* urged the meaſure, what was ſaid againſt it?

I will tell your Lordſhips from a ſpeech of Mr. Humphry Sydenham, in the Houſe of Commons in the year 46;—he ſaid, "I muſt obſerve that this way of raiſing money for the public ſervice, by the ſubſcription of private men, is ſuch an incroachment upon the privileges of this Houſe, and of ſuch dangerous conſequence to the liberties of the nation, that, in my opinion, it highly deſerves our cenſure."

This was the language, even in thoſe days, when we had a rebellion raiſing even in the very heart of the kingdom; and if it was then thought an incroachment upon the privileges of Parliament, and of dangerous conſequence to the liberties of the nation, what muſt it now be, when the rebellion, *if it be a rebellion*, is 3000 miles diſtant from us.

There is one thing more I will bring to your Lordſhips notice.

The only excuſe, for I will not call it an arguments I have ever heard for the right of Parliament to tax the Colonies, and of courſe for this nefarious war, was, "that if the Colonies give free grants to the Crown, as has been cuſtomary to do upon requiſition, the Crown might become independent on Parliament for ſupplies" This was the cry of Miniſters, to hide their worſe deſigns. This was the doctrine of our pulpits. It was the terrifying apprehenſion of Parliament, and therefore ſay Parliament, the Americans ſhall not give and grant their own money to make the Crown independent of Parliament, but we will give and grant *their* money for them. Let us not then, my Lords, ſuffer that to be done under our very noſes, which was the pretence of levying a ſavage war upon America.

Shall thouſands and tens of thouſands of pounds be laid at the feet of the Crown, without even the knowledge of Parliament, and thoſe who do it, receive honours from the Crown for ſo doing, whilſt we remain unconcerned ſpectators thereof? My Lords, let our example inform the other Houſe of Parliament of its danger. I confeſs, my Lords, I am alarmed at theſe proceedings, and I will tell your Lordſhips why.

When Tories, Jacobites, and Scotchmen, are the *firſt* addreſſers for taking away the liberties of three millions of his Majeſty's ſubjects in America, and are now the *firſt* to take up arms in this country, common ſenſe then tells me, that there is ſomething more in this than mere loyalty to the Houſe of Hanover.

It is my loyalty then to the King, it is my duty to Parliament, and my zeal for the liberties of the people, that is the cauſe of my alarm. Theſe are the motives, which, from much loved retirement, has brought me forth into the buſy ſcenes of life; and which nothing could reconcile to my diſpoſition but a ſenſe of my duty.

My Lords, I will now ſubmit to your Lordſhips, two Reſolutions for the adoption of this Houſe, without any other recommendation of them than their own importance.

Reſolved, That it be the opinion of this Houſe, that the giving or granting of money, as private aids, or benevolences, without the ſanction of Parliament, for the purpoſe of raiſing armies for his Majeſty's ſervice, is againſt the ſpirit of the conſtitution, and the letter of the law.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this Houſe, that the obtaining of money by ſubſcription, and under the direction of a committee of the ſubſcribers, to be applied in raiſing men for his Majeſty's ſervice, in ſuch manner as his Majeſty ſhall think fit, is not only unconſtitutional and illegal, but a direct infringement of the rights, and an abſolute breach of the privileges of Parliament.

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*From the* General Advertiſer *of February* 17.

*To the Earl of* ABINGDON.

THE active part you have taken of late againſt the moſt profligate and deteſtable Adminiſtration that ever diſgraced the annals of this country, muſt endear you to every ſenſible and honeſt man. Proceed, my Lord, be not daunted by the threats of power!—*Macte tuis virtutibus eſto!* The regard that your country bears you conſtitutes a ſhield that will protect you from all aſſaults. The loſs of trade, the fall of ſtocks, the diſgrace that has purſued the attempt of ſubjugating the brave Americans, their humanity, joined to the groſs folly and cruelty of our Miniſters, have opened the eyes of the nation. If you propoſe an aſſociation of the Independent Whigs, thouſands will immediately conſult with you for the preſervation of the liberties of the people. Why ſhould you not do this to-morrow? In the name of God. do it, my Lord, and be the Hampden of our country.

*A Diſciple of* LOCKE.

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ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of MATTHIAS HOLLENBACH, late of New-Hanover Townſhip, Philadelphia County, deceaſed, by bond, note, vendue paper, or book debt, are required to come on the 25th, 26th or 27th day of May, to the dwelling-houſe of George Dieterich Bucher, where ſaid Hollenbach lived, and ſettle their accounts: And all who have demands on ſaid eſtate are likewiſe deſired to bring them in at the time and place aforeſaid: And if any perſon or perſons ſhould have any kind of writings in which the ſaid Hollenbach is bound as ſecurity, they are requeſted to give notice thereof, as the heirs are not willing to be any longer bound.

JACOB VANBUSKIRK, } Adminiſ-
GEORGE DIETERICH BUCHER, } trators.

*Camp, Valley Forge, April* 18, 1778.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from Capt. John David Woelpper's company, in the German regiment, GEORGE KELLER, about nineteen or twenty years old, and five feet ſix inches high, dark brown hair; had on when he deſerted, a white hunting frock and breeches, and ſtriped leggings: He ſtole of Peter Mayer, ſoldier, a black ſilk handkerchief, a ſhirt, a pair of ſtockings, and a pair of ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter and confines him in any Continental gaol, and gives notice thereof to Capt. Woelpper, ſhall have the above reward, over and above the reward which the Congreſs allows.

*WANTED,*

For the TREASURY OFFICE of the UNITED STATES,

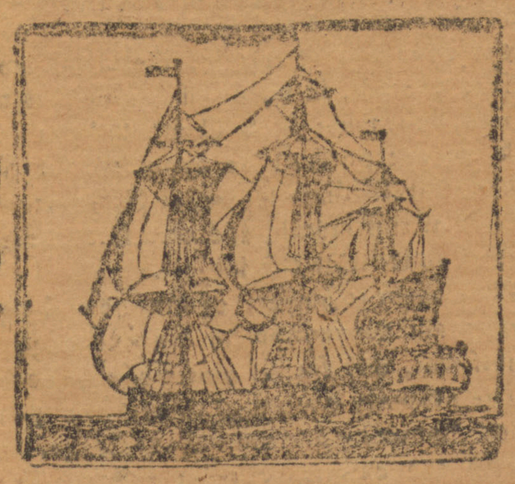
TWO good CLERKS and ACCOMPTANTS: Such as may apply to be admitted, muſt bring with them good recommendations of their moral conduct.



*LANCASTER*, Printed by JOHN DUNLAP.

THE

# Pennsylvania OR GENERAL



# Packet THE ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, MAY 23d, 1778.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Congress have received information and complaints, "That violences "have been done by American armed ves- "sels to neutral nations, in seizing ships belonging "to their subjects, and under their colours, and in "making captures of those of the enemy, whilst un- "der the protection of neutral coasts, contrary to "the usage and custom of Nations." To the end that such unjustifiable and piratical acts, which reflect dishonour upon the national character of these States, may be in future effectually prevented, the said Congress hath thought proper to direct, enjoin and command, and they do hereby direct, enjoin and command, all Captains, Commanders and other Officers and Seamen, belonging to any American armed vessels, to govern themselves strictly in all things, agreeably to the tenor of their Commissions, and the Instructions and Resolutions of Congress; particularly that they pay a sacred regard to the rights of neutral powers, and the usage and custom of civilized nations, and on no pretence whatever presume to take or seize any ships or vessels belonging to the subjects of princes or powers in alliance with these United States, except they are employed in carrying contraband goods, or soldiers to our enemies; and in such case that they conform to the Stipulations contained in Treaties subsisting between such princes or powers and these States; and that they do not capture, seize or plunder any ships or vessels of our enemies, being under the protection of neutral coasts, nations or princes, under the penalty of being condignly punished therefor, and also of being bound to make satisfaction for all matters of damage, and the interest thereof by reparation, under the pain and obligation of their persons and goods. And further, the said Congress doth hereby Resolve and Declare, That persons wilfully offending, in any of the foregoing instances, if taken by any foreign powers in consequence thereof, shall not be considered as having a right to claim protection from these States, but shall suffer such punishment as by the usage and custom of nations may be inflicted upon such offenders.

*GIVEN in* CONGRESS *at York, in the State of Pennsylvania, this Ninth day of May, Anno Domini One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy eight.*

HENRY LAURENS, President.

*Attest.* CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

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*Wright's Ferry, May* 11, 1778.

A CERTAIN Mr. GOLDSMITH, an express left a Horse at Mr. Neff's last January, and gave me an order to pay the charges and take him into my custody; This is to give notice to the owner to come and pay the charger, or he will be sold for the same in three weeks from this date.

SAMUEL BOYD.

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## STRAYED or STOLEN,

From the Forage-yard of Gen. Green's division, some time in April last,

A Likely roan or mouse-coloured HORSE, three years old in May, about fourteen and a quarter hands high, shod all round, has a thick bushy mane and switch tail. From every circumstance he is believed to have been stolen by a set of waggoners from Northampton County, under the command of Henry Heartman, Waggon-Master: The subscriber expects that Mr. Heartman will search among the waggoners that were under his direction when he left camp; if he should neglect to comply with this request, and the horse be found in a future day with those waggoners, (as the subscriber intends making all possible enquiry) Mr. Heartman shall answer it as an encourager of thieving, as such an instance could not have happened without his being privy to it. A reward of FIVE POUNDS will be given for the horse, and on conviction of the thief TEN POUNDS.

JOHN WOODSON, Brigade Quarter-Master to Gen. Muhlenburg.

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TO BE SOLD BY

## JOHN DUNLAP,

In LANCASTER.

THE ARTICLES of CONFEDERATION and PERPETUAL UNION between the States of America, as proposed by Congress.

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ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES ALLISON, late of Donegal Township, are requested instantly to make payment of the same; and also all persons who have any demands against the said estate either by bond, book accompt, or any other contract, are requested to bring them in, properly proven, that they may be discharged, as the Executors purpose shortly to close their Executorship.

JOHN MASE, } Executors.
JOHN JAMISON, }

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*Lancaster, May* 19, 1778.

## One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the 5th Pennsylvania regiment, the following recruits, viz. SAMUEL STARRIT, American born, about five feet ten inches high, short black hair, swarthy complexion, stoop shouldered, and fond of strong liquor. JAMES M'CALLISTER, born in Jersey and brought up in Virginia, a taylor by trade; has a sickly pale countenance, fair hair which he wears tied, about five feet seven inches high, formerly belonged to Col. Morgan, and when in liquor boasts much of Burgoyne's capture. JAMES REILEY, an Irishman, about five feet eight and a half inches high, dark complexion and black hair, has an extraordinary squint with his left eye, no enemy to strong liquor, and when brim full vomits oaths and blasphemy very liberally. GEORGE JAMES, a Virginian born, about six feet high, sandy hair, stoop shouldered, swarthy complexion, fond of liquor, and in company a pleasant good natured fellow. SAMUEL MARLER, an Englishman born, about five feet seven inches high, short fair hair tied, is a miner, very talkative and a tolerable scribe; he lived near the Forks of Sweetara, and dearly loves company where liquor is plenty. Whoever secures said deserters in any gaol within the United States, so that they may be returned to their regiment, shall have THIRTY DOLLARS for each, paid by

2 w. JAMES FORBES, Lieut. 5th P. R.

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## FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

MADE their escape from the subscribers, two MEN, taken up on suspicion of being deserters, and having in their custody a black MARE, without any saddle: They are both Americans, of German extraction, but speak good English; one named JACOB LESHER, about five feet ten inches high, with black hair tied, very swarthy complexion, round shouldered; had on an old brown coat, blue jacket, buckskin breeckes and white yarn stockings; has formerly lived in Nice-Town, near Philadelphia. The other named JOHN BARGER, about five feet seven inches high, fair complexion, light coloured hair, a little marked with the small-pox; had on light coloured cloaths, and white yarn stockings; formerly lived in Germantown: They made their escape from Rudolph Smith's tavern, in Salisbury Township, Northampton County. Whoever will apprehend the above described persons and deliver them into any gaol, so that they may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and receive the thanks of

FRANCIS M'HENRY.
WILLIAM SMITH.

N. B. The owner of the mare may have her again by applying to either of the persons offering the above reward, proving his property and paying charges.

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*Camp, Valley-Forge, May* 18, 1778.

## SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, about a fortnight ago, a bright bay HORSE, about fourteen hands high, paces and trots, his legs, mane and tail black, but has no brand, and I believe no white hairs; he is hog backed, his head pretty long, and he holds it down, part of his mane has been trimmed and the other part is very long, and his foretop has been lately cropped square. Whoever will deliver said horse to the Quarter-Master of the North Carolina brigade, or otherwise secure him so that the owner may have him, shall receive TWELVE DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, and the above reward on conviction of the thief.

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*Camp, Valley-Forge, May* 16, 1778.

WHEREAS about the middle of January last, a Trunk was sent from Charles-Town, South-Carolina, (directed for the subscriber, and to be left at Mr. Stakes, in York Town) in a waggon, the driver whereof called himself Hamilton or Hambleton, and lives in the neighbourhood of Lancaster: And as the said Trunk was never left at Mr. Stake's, nor could I ever learn any thing of it or of Hamilton, I do hereby offer a reward of FORTY DOLLARS to any person securing the said Hamilton, and giving me intelligence of the Trunk so that I may get it again, or TWENTY DOLLARS for either.

JOSEPH BROWNE, Surgeon 13th P. R.

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*Lancaster, Pennsylvania, April* 27, 1778.

WHEREAS by a law of this State, intitled, "A Supplement to the Act intitled, an Act to prevent forestalling and regrating and to encourage fair dealing," the Commissioners of Cloathing for the respective Counties are authorised, enjoined and required to make diligent search and enquiry after all offenders against said law, and against the law intitled, "An Act to prohibit the sale of goods, wares and merchandize by public vendue, and to regulate pedlars and hawkers in this State," and to proceed against and seize the property of such offenders, according to said laws: This is therefore to give notice, that we are determined to proceed in that duty immediately after publication hereof.

JAMES LANG and ROBERT CRAIG,
Commissioners of Cloathing for Lancaster County.

A generous price will be given by the subscribers to Journeymen Taylors, and an exemption from Militia duty.

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## TO BE SOLD,

On Monday the first day of June next, (or the next fair day) in Fredericksburg, Virginia, for ready money,

TWO tracts of LAND, one lying in Spotsylvania County, five miles from Fredericksburg, containing four hundred acres; fifty acres of exceeding good meadow ground is on this tract, which, with very little expence, may be cleared and laid under Timothy; the whole can be watered through the summer with convenience; there are at least 300 acres of woodland to clear, two waggon loads of which may be carried to town in a day in the winter season with ease; a small house with two rooms and three closets below, and a stable and barn. The other tract contains near one thousand acres, and lies in Culpepper County, Virginia, fifty miles from Fredericksburg and Dumfries; about two hundred and eighty acres of it is low ground of the first quality: Most of the high land is good, and produces grain of every kind well; thirty acres is now in meadow, and affords great crops of hay every year, 70 acres more can be laid down in grass this fall: A dwelling house and every edifice for farming or planting is already built: There is not any plantation better watered in the country, or situated in a more healthy or agreeable neighbourhood. Whoever inclines to purchase may be shewn the land by applying to my overseer on the premises.

WILLIAM THOMPSON.

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TO BE SOLD BY

## WILLIAM HALL,

Near the Court-house in Reading,

BOOKS and STATIONARY; among which are, Scotch and Watts's psalms by the dozen, neat Turkey prayer-books, parchment and pounce, paper hangings, &c. Doctor Hill's genuine patent medicines; tincture of spleenwort for hypochondriacal disorders; elixer of Bardana for the gout and rheumatism, &c. tincture of sage for strengthening the stomach and to give spirits, &c. essence of water-dock for scurvies and all cutaneus disorders, &c. balsam of honey for coughs and consumptions, &c.

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*Camp Valley Forge, March* 19, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public, that last September a certain George Cook, a soldier in my company, and a certain John Buckley, a soldier in Captain Matthew Irvine's company, went from camp between Darby and Wilmington, and feloniously took from some of the inhabitants sundry articles, among which were a silk cloak and one half Johannes in gold. Any person having lost such articles, on coming and proving their property, may have them again, by applying to me,

SAMUEL KEARSLEY, Captain
Col. Malcom's Reg. Lord Sterling's Div.

*Report of the Commiſſioners appointed by his Excellency General Waſhington, to meet, confer, determine and agree upon a treaty and convention for the exchange of priſoners of war &c.*

*SIR, Philadelphia, 27th March,* 1778.

THE Commiſſioners formerly mentioned by me will meet the Gentlemen you have nominated, in your letter of the 22d, at Germantown, on the 31ſt inſtant, at 11 o'clock in the morning, and Joſhua Loring, Eſq; my Commiſſary General of Priſoners, will give his occaſional attendance.

A commiſſioned officer, with a ſerjeant and twelve dragoons, will be ſent from hence to attend upon my Commiſſioners; and I give this timely notice, that you may, if you pleaſe, have an equal number with yours.

I conclude you will join with me in opinion, that Germantown muſt be conſidered ſo far a neutral place, as that no troops be permitted to enter it, except the guards afore-mentioned, during the meetin of the Commiſſioners.

*I am, with due reſpect, Sir,*
*Your moſt obedient Servant,*

*Gen. Waſhington,* &c. &c. W. HOWE.

(Copy)

*SIR, Head Quarters, 29th March,* 1778.

I HAVE been favoured with your letter of the 27th inſtant.

I agree with you, that Germantown ſhall be conſidered a neutral place during the meeting of the Commiſſioners, and that no troops ſhall be permitted to enter it while they are there, except the guards mutually ſent to attend them.

*With due reſpect, I am, Sir,*
*Your moſt obedient Servant,*

*Gen. Howe,* &c. &c. G. WASHINGTON.

(Copy)

*By his Excellency Sir WILLIAM HOWE, Knight of the moſt honourable Order of the Bath, General and Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's Forces within the Colonies lying on the Atlantic Ocean, from Nova-Scotia to Weſt Florida inclusive,* &c. &c. &c.

To Col. *Charles O'Hara,* Col. *Humphry Stephens,* and Capt. *Richard Fitzpatrick.*

IN purſuance of an agreement entered into with General Waſhington, for the appointment of Commiſſioners on his part and on mine, to meet at Germantown on Tueſday, the 10th day of March, 1778, with full powers to take under their conſideration all paſt tranſactions relative to the exchange of priſoners; to adjuſt the differences that have ſo long ſubſiſted in regard to them; to remove all difficulties that may ariſe, in carrying into execution a general exchange of the priſoners with both parties at this time; and finally to eſtabliſh a regular and explicit cartel for the future;—I do hereby nominate and appoint you, Col. Charles O'Hara, Col. Humphry Stephens, and Capt. Richard Fitzpatrick, Commiſſioners, on my part, for the purpoſes aforeſaid; and you, or any two of you, are accordingly to repair to Germantown on the day above mentioned, and there to treat, determine and agree with a like number of Commiſſioners, of ſuitable ranks, on the part of General Waſhington, veſted with ſimilar powers to thoſe herein contained, upon all matters whatſoever relative to priſoners.

For all which this ſhall be to you, Col. Charles O'Hara, Col. Humphry Stephens, and Capt. Richard Fitzpatrick, or to any two of you, a ſufficient warrant, and your engagements ſo concluded upon will, upon condition of their being mutually interchanged, be finally ratified and confirmed on my part.

*Given under my hand and ſeal, at Head Quarters, Philadelphia, the 5th day of March,* 1778.

W. HOWE.

*By his Excellency's command,*
ROBERT MACKENZIE. (Copy)

*By his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq; General and Commander in Chief of all the Forces of the United States of America.*

To Colonel *William Graſon,* Lieutenant Colonels *Robert Hanſon Harriſon,* and *Alexander Hamilton,* and *Elias Boudinot,* Eſq; Commiſſary General of Priſoners.

WHEREAS a propoſition was made by me, on the 30th day of July, 1776, to his Excellency General Sir William Howe, and acceded to by him on the firſt day of Auguſt following, ſtipulating an exchange of priſoners, "officer for officer of equal rank, ſoldier for ſoldier, and citizen for citizen"

And whereas differences have ariſen on the conſtruction and execution of this agreement; and it has been found by experience to be inadequate to all the deſirable purpoſes for which it was intended, not being ſufficiently extenſive and definite to comprehend the diverſity of circumſtances incident to the ſtate of captivity, or to aſcertain the various modes of relief applicable to all.

In order to adjuſt all ſuch differences, to prevent others in future, ſo far as may be practicable, and to fix the exchange and accommodation of priſoners of war upon a more certain, liberal and ample foundation, you are, in virtue of full powers to me delegated, to meet ſuch Commiſſioners of ſuitable rank, as are or ſhall be appointed on the part of General Sir William Howe, at Germantown, on the laſt day of this month, and who ſhall come duly authoriſed to treat on the ſubject.

With them to confer, determine and agree upon a treaty and convention for the exchange of priſoners of war, and for all matters whatſoever, which may be properly contained therein, on principles of juſtice, humanity and mutual advantage, and agreeable to the cuſtomary rules and practice of war among civilized nations: For all which, this ſhall be your ſufficient warrant, and your engagements, being mutually interchanged, ſhall be ratified and confirmed by me.

*Given under my hand and ſeal, at Head Quarters, Valley Forge, this 28th day of March,* 1778.

G. WASHINGTON.

*By his Excellency's command,*
JOHN LAURENS, Aid de Camp. (Copy)

*To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq; General and Commander in Chief of the Forces of the United States of America.*

WE, the Commiſſioners appointed by your Excellency, "to confer, determine and agree upon a treaty and convention, for the exchange of priſoners of war, and for all matters whatſoever, which may be properly contained therein," beg leave to report—

That in purſuance of your Excellency's orders, on the 31ſt day of March we met, at Germantown, the Commiſſioners appointed by General Sir William Howe, for the purpoſes, as expreſſed in their commiſſion, "of taking into conſideration all paſt tranſactions, relative to the exchange of priſoners, to adjuſt the differences that have ſo long ſubſiſted in regard to them, to remove all difficulties that may ariſe, in carrying into execution a general exchange of priſoners with both parties at this time, and finally to eſtabliſh a regular and explicit cartel for the future."—

We produced our reſpective powers and interchanged copies for further examination; after which a propoſition was made to us, to take up the buſineſs of our meeting in the form of a general Cartel, and to make the diſcuſſion of paſt tranſactions a ſecondary object; in doing which, it was to be underſtood, that nothing was to be final or obligatory, till the whole treaty ſhould be concluded. To this we readily agreed, as the mode appeared elegible in itſelf, and conſonant with the intention of our commiſſion.—Theſe preliminaries being adjuſted, a paper was ſubmitted to our conſideration, containing a number of articles relative to the ſubject of our negociation, which we promiſed to peruſe and deliver our ſentiments concerning.

General Howe's Commiſſioners propoſed to adjourn till the next day, and expreſſed a deſire of returning that evening to Philadelphia, to which we did not then think proper to object.

Having met the next morning, we, in a curſory manner, pointed out ſome imperfections in General Howe's commiſſion: An eſſential one was, that it contained no recital of the authority by which he acted; whereas your Excellency's commiſſion expreſsly ſpecifies, that it is "in virtue of full powers to you delegated." His Commiſſioners promiſed to communicate our objections, and receive his further inſtructions.

We proceeded in the mean time to a compariſon of ideas on the paper above-mentioned, and made rough minutes of the reſult, agreeing that whatever might be adopted ſhould only be conſidered as a concurrence in ſome general principles, which were to be modified, explained, enlarged and applied, as ſhould be afterwards determined.

It was then propoſed to digeſt what had been done into a more regular and explicit form, and to prepare any new propoſitions which might occur; but as this would neceſſarily require time, it was agreed to defer our next interview to Friday, the 3d of April.

The Commiſſioners from General Howe then informed us, that it was expected by him the Commiſſioners on both ſides were always to retire, after the buſineſs of the day, within their reſpective lines, and that the neutrality of Germantown was only to continue during the time of actual negociation; as on account of the proximity of that place to Philadelphia, many inconveniences might attend our conſtant reſidence there.—This propoſal was equally unexpected and ſurpriſing: We conceived it to be contrary to the tenor of the correſpondence communicated to us, which had paſſed between your Excellency and General Howe, for appointment of a place of treaty.—It could not but produce much unneceſſary delay in the negociation, the diſtance beyour camp and Germantown being ſixteen miles, and tended to impoſe a new and burthenſome condition on us, by obliging us to perform a journey of twice that diſtance every day. In point of propriety and for the diſpatch of buſineſs we thought it neceſſary the Commiſſioners ſhould remain conſtantly together. Theſe motives, and an apprehenſion that ſomething might be implied, in the objection, unfavourable to our perſonal honour, determined us to ſuſpend the negociation till we had reported to your Excellency the terms required, and received your directions in conſequence. We declared our reſolution and reaſons to General Howe's Commiſſioners, and have returned to camp accordingly.

W. GRAYSON,
*Camp, Valley Forge,* R. H. HARRISON,
*April 4th,* 1778. A HAMILTON,
E. BOUDINOT.

(Copy)

*To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq; General and Commander in Chief of the Forces of the United States of America.*

WE, the Commiſſioners appointed by your Excellency, "to confer, determine and agree upon a treaty and convention for the exchange of priſoners of war, and for all matters whatſoever, which may properly be contained therein," beg leave to report——

That, agreeable to your Excellency's orders, on Monday the 6th of April we met, at Newtown, in Bucks county, the Commiſſioners appointed by General Sir William Howe, for the purpoſes as expreſſed in their commiſſion, "of taking into conſideration all paſt tranſactions relative to the exchange of priſoners, to adjuſt the differences that have ſo long ſubſiſted in regard to them, to remove all difficulties that may ariſe in carrying into execution a general exchange of priſoners with both parties at this time, and finally to eſtabliſh a regular and explicit cartel for the future."

The next day we entered upon buſineſs. The Commiſſioners on the part of General Howe opened it, by informing us that he had been made acquainted with our objections to his commiſſion, but that he would not content to the alteration we had propoſed reſpecting an inſertion of the powers under which he acted: That he meant the treaty to be of a perſonal nature, founded on the mutual confidence and honour of the contracting Generals, *and had no intention, either of binding the nation or extending the cartel beyond the limits and duration of his own command.* They declared themſelves ready to treat with us on this footing and with their preſent powers, which they deemed adequate to the purpoſes of our meeting.

In anſwer, we aſſigned them our reaſons at large for thinking there was a material defect in their powers, which muſt render any treaty we could form nugatory and unequal;—nugatory, becauſe the private faith of an individual could not, in the nature of things, be a competent or proper ſecurity for a treaty of public import;—and unequal, becauſe on the one hand, from the expreſs terms of our powers, the public faith would be plighted for our engagements, and on the other, General Howe alone would be bound for the performance of theirs.

The Commiſſioners from General Howe, in the courſe of the diſcuſſion, intimated an impropriety in treating with us on a national ground, in a conteſt of ſuch a nature as the preſent, which might imply an acknowledgment inconſiſtent with their claims.—We obſerved to them, that if there was any inconſiſtency at all, it would operate equally againſt the forming a cartel on any principle whatever, and againſt the whole buſineſs of exchange; but that the meaſure was calculated for mutual advantage, and muſt juſtify itſelf on its expediency and neceſſity. We ſupported our obſervation by precedents drawn from practice in like caſes; and in order to obviate every ſcruple, and to remove, as far as was in our power, every impediment to the execution of our commiſſion, we propoſed that a clauſe ſhould be admitted into the cartel, declaring that no expreſſions contained in it ſhould be conſtrued to affect the political claims of either country, in any thing not directly neceſſary to the due and faithful obſervance of the treaty. This we thought a good expedient for reconciling difficulties on both ſides.——We agreed to come to a final determination the next day.

We met accordingly; and after ſome mutual explanations we informed General Howe's commiſſioners, that on the moſt mature deliberation, we found ourſelves obliged to adhere to our objections to their commiſſion, and could by no means think ourſelves authoriſed to treat with them, unleſs their powers were made correſpondent to our own. They then propoſed that two of their number ſhould immediately proceed to Philadelphia, to conſult General Howe again upon the ſubject. This propoſal we chearfully aſſented to, in hopes that he would ulti-

mately put it in our power to answer the desirable purposes of our appointment.

On the return of these gentlemen from Philadelphia, they informed us that General Howe persisted in the idea of a personal treaty on his part, and refused to enlarge his powers by the declaration required on ours. We then proposed to state our objections in writing, and to receive their answer in the same manner: The former we did, as follows.

"THE Commissioners appointed by his Excellency General Washington, to confer, determine and agree upon a treaty and convention for the exchange of prisoners of war, and for all matters whatsoever that may be properly contained therein-------

"Having examined the powers on the part of General Sir William Howe to his commissioners, and compared them with their own, observe a difference, which, in their apprehension, is very essential and important: General Washington, in his commission, expresly declares it to be given in virtue of full powers to him delegated: General Sir William Howe, in his commission, makes no acknowledgment of any authority by which he acts.

"It appears to be the intention of the respective Generals, mutually expressed in their powers, to do an extensive and permanent act, which shall not only effect a settlement of past differences, and a general exchange of prisoners for the present, but shall extend to the establishment of a *regular* and *explicit* Cartel *in future*. The objects of this Cartel will not be wholly of a military nature, but will include matters of very interesting civil concern—It is apprehended, that the power of entering into a treaty of such importance is not naturally inherent in military command, and that it cannot be exercised, by either of the Generals, as an official act, merely, in virtue of their military capacities; but must be founded on special authority, delegated for the purpose—This authority, according to reason and universal practice, ought to be declared, otherwise it will not appear, nor have the least efficiency or operation—

"That if the authority does not exist, the negociation can have no sufficient foundation. It must rest solely on the footing of personal confidence. The public faith cannot be considered as pledged, for the performance of any engagements, in consequence of it, and those may of course be over-ruled at pleasure. Could the credit of individuals be supposed great enough, in preservation of personal honour, to prevent the interference of superior authority - their influence could not, at any rate, extend beyond their own command, and should the casualties of war remove them, their successors would not be, in any manner, bound by their engagements.

"In fine, it is conceived, there would be a manifest impropriety in conducting a business of this nature on personal ground, as such a measure would be destitute of that validity, which the solemnity of a public act alone can give, and which the magnitude of the objects it is intended to comprehend indispensibly requires.—Personal confidence, or the mutual confidence of individuals, is too slender and unsubstantial a basis, for concerns of so great variety and extent, as the treaty in contemplation must necessarily involve.

W. GRAYSON,
R. H. HARRISON,
A. HAMILTON,
E. BOUDINOT."

*Newtown, April* 10, 1778.
*To Col. Charles O'Hara,*
*Col. Humphry Stevens,*
*Capt. Richard Fitzpatrick.*

In return, the Commissioners on the part of General Howe delivered us a paper, containing a writing, as follows:—

"THE Commissioners appointed by his Excellency Sir William Howe, to take into consideration all past transactions relative to the exchange of prisoners, to adjust the differences that have so long subsisted in regard to them, to remove all difficulties that may arise in carrying into execution a general exchange of prisoners with both parties at this time, and finally, to establish a regular and explicit cartel for the future, having received the objections made to the commission under which they act, from the Commissioners appointed to meet them for similar purposes by General Washington, are much concerned to find they are likely to prove an obstruction to the execution of so desirable a purpose. They conceive the powers delegated to them by their commission to be sufficient and ample, for effectually accomplishing the purposes therein contained; and hereby declare themselves ready and desirous of immediately entering upon a treaty with the Commissioners appointed by General Washington, for carrying into execution the different objects of their commission.

C. O'HARA.
H. STEPHENS.
R. FITZPATRICK."

*Newtown, April* 11, 1778.
*To Col. Grayson,*
*Lieut. Col. Harrison,*
*Lieut. Col. Hamilton,*
*Elias Boudinot, Esq;*

We immediately prepared a reply to the foregoing writing, which we offered to General Howe's Commissioners, but they refused to read it; alledging that, if we would not meet them on the commission they now had, the negociation was at an end. We then read to them the reply we had prepared, to the following effect:

"THE Commissioners appointed by his Excellency General Washington, to confer, determine and agree upon a treaty and convention for the exchange of prisoners of war, and for all matters whatsoever, that may be properly contained therein, are inexpressibly concerned to find——

"That the Commissioners on the part of General Sir William Howe should think it necessary to make the objections stated to their powers, and supported, as they apprehend, by the most conclusive reasons, an insurmountable obstacle to the progress of a negociation, intended to answer the most benevolent and estimable purposes.

"As General Sir William Howe must be supposed fully impowered *to enter into the treaty his commission imports*, they can conceive no sufficient reason for not declaring his powers, and would flatter themselves, that nothing can be easier than to remove the cause of their objections, and to proceed in the business on admissible terms.—They are ready and solicitous to treat on fair, proper and equal ground; such as will give efficacy to their proceedings, and place a public act on the foundation of public authority.

W. GRAYSON,
R. H. HARRISON,
A. HAMILTON,
E. BOUDINOT."

*Newtown, April* 11, 1778.
*To Col. Charles O'Hara,*
*Col. Humphry Stephens,*
*Capt. Richard Fitzpatrick.*

We shall be happy if our conduct on this occasion meets with your Excellency's approbation. We were fully sensible of your solicitude for the success of a treaty, designed to provide an effectual and durable remedy for those calamities, with which the state of captivity has been hitherto afflicted. We are sorry the views of Gen. Sir William Howe were so far different from yours, as to render them impracticable. Your powers to us were the standard, by which we were to judge of the sufficiency of his. The former are founded on the broad basis of national faith; the latter on the narrow one of private faith. A dissimilarity, in so material a point, appeared to us a solid, and on our part, an insuperable objection. We considered the formation of a treaty, by which such momentous concerns would be affected, with no other sanction than the personal honour and interest of an individual, not only as incompatible with our commission, but repugnant to reason, to the nature of the business, and to common ulage in similar cases. A treaty so formed would, in our conception, be merely nominal—or at best of temporary operation—certainly ceasing with personal command, liable at any time to be violated by public authority, without the imputation of public dishonour, and highly derogatory to the dignity of these United States.

W. GRAYSON,
R. H. HARRISON,
A. HAMILTON,
E. BOUDINOT."

*Camp, Valley Forge, April* 15, 1778.

IN CONGRESS, *April* 21, 1778.

*RESOLVED,*

THAT Congress approve the conduct of Col. Grayson, Lieut. Col. Harrison, and Lieut. Col. Hamilton, and Elias Boudinot, Esq; Commissioners appointed by Gen. Washington to meet the Commissioners of Gen. Sir William Howe, and with them to confer, determine and agree upon a treaty and convention for the exchange of prisoners of war, and for all matters whatsoever, which may be properly contained therein, in the several meetings held at Germantown and Newtown with the said Commissioners of General Howe.

*Resolved,* That Congress are sincerely desirous of settling a cartel, for the exchange of prisoners, on principles of justice, humanity and mutual advantage, and agreeable to the customary rules and practice of war among civilized nations; and that they lament the obstacles raised by General Howe and his Commissioners, during the negociations held for this desirable purpose.

*Extract from the Minutes.*
*Published by Order of Congress,*
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

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LONDON, *January* 14.

OUR Court have received advice, that seven ships of the line with a number of troops on board sailed lately from Toulon. Their destination is not known. There never was such a plenty of naval stores in France, and such a scarcity of them in England, as at present.

There is nothing that ought to open the eyes of the public, and turn them to look on the approaching ruin of this kingdom, more than the rapid declivity of the *Stocks* within these few weeks. In the beginning of this American war the Minister, by *unnatural palliatives*, and at the expence of every thing, kept them up; and hence it formed the cry amongst his runners, "Look at the stocks! See how they keep up, which is a proof what foreigners think of our credit and strength." This for a while has blinded many well-meaning men; but now the farce can be no longer held up, the last loan wants *half a million* to be filled up. The Dutch keep back, knowing the impossibility of avoiding a French war, and no prospect of fresh subscribers for the ensuing loan; so that in this embarrassed state of credit, God only knows how *soon*, and how *fatal* the consequences may be.

Government have applied to Ireland for assistance in this American war; but we hear the Secretary of that kingdom, who is reckoned a *blunt*, sensible man, wrote back for answer very laconically, "That there were neither *men* nor *money* in that kingdom."

Such are the detestable characters of some of the servants of a great man, that after having given him such advice as he greedily swallows, they laugh at him for his weakness and credulity.

The cities of Bristol and London, having scouted all proposals for subscribing to troops, to be intrusted to the present Ministry, will certainly be joined by the county of Warwick, and the *blank* Coventry subscription book, *for sending over manufacturers to teach America how to do without us*, ought still to remain the jest of travellers. Not a county or village in England should intrust Ministry with one volunteer, when they have been so unwise as not to preserve peace; and by their strange, absurd *orders*, have shewn themselves so unable to conduct a war.

On Tuesday last the Right Hon. Earl of Effingham gave an elegant ball and supper, at his seat near Rotherham; the company was numerous and brilliant; previous to the ball, that truly patriotic Nobleman opened a subscription for relieving the distressed American prisoners, when several hundred pounds were subscribed.

*Feb.* 6. No wonder (says a correspondent who knows the fact) that there should not be wanting a set of men in this country to applaud the measures of administration, and call aloud for the farther continuance of this unnatural war—when every *douceur* is held out to them to bellow forth such an opinion. One man (amongst many others, who are state *trumpeters* on this occasion) who was an *auctioneer* a very few years ago, and *sold old ships by inch of candle*, is now a principal contractor for transports, and has the modesty to *require*, and obtain no less than five per cent. on all ships in the government service. In this employ, it is said, he clears no less than *ten thousand pounds a year*.

A correspondent looking over our paper yesterday, says, that, to the incredible sum of one million two hundred and sixty five thousand two hundred and thirty pounds, paid for transport hire, by the Navy Board, for this American war, there still remains about one hundred thousand pounds a year to be added for transports taken up by the Office of Ordnance. The bitterest enemies of this country could not have devised a more ruinous war than what our Ministry have invented, and continue to pursue with eagerness, against every motive which should constrain them to the pursuit of other measures, before ruin overtake them, and political destruction the whole kingdom.

*Extract of a letter from Whitby, Jan.* 23.

"On Wednesday last there was a meeting held here, of some of the *principal old women*, to consider of making his Majesty an offer of raising a regiment, when it was found that the poorer sort of people here, who had served seven years, either to sea, or to be shipwrights, were at present more laudably employed, than to change trades and turn butchers; there were, to be sure, some few amongst the mobility for enlisting, and without disparagement, I believe, would cut a distinguished figure in an *advanced guard*. The first of them was a crippled cobler, known by the name of *Hock in Hole*, who glories in the conquest of his *enemy*, and will attack a brandy bottle with more Generalship than ever Charles XII could; he was so eager to enlist, that the *old ladies* had much ado to persuade him, that the scheme of raising a regiment here was found impracticable. A *half starved taylor* caught the infection, and grew big with the idea of putting the rebels to the *bodkin*."

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TRENTON, *May* 20.

A few days ago 40 Indians, of the Oneida nation, arrived at our Camp, who, it is expected, will soon be followed by several hundred more: They are to join Col. Morgan's corps, and to scout near the lines, to check the unlawful commerce, too much carried on at present, between the country and city. "This will (says a correspondent) make the Tories fear for their scalps."

Two deserters from our row-gallies, who went to the enemy some time ago, were lately taken by a scouting party of our troops, in Gloucester county, and were brought to this town on Monday last. One of them is named John Gilfroy, who was tried yesterday by a Court Martial, and condemned to be hanged: But his execution is deferred 'til the sentence is confirmed by his Excellency the President of the State of Pennsylvania. The other, we hear, is shortly to take his trial at Lancaster.

LANCASTER, *May* 23.

Early this morning died in this Borough, his Excellency THOMAS WHARTON, Junior, Esq; President of the Supreme Executive Council of this Common-Wealth, &c.——We have neither time nor room in this day's publication, to do justice to his merit.

*Extract of a letter from York Town, dated May* 21.

"Yesterday we had accounts by express from Boston, That a French frigate of 36 guns, two ships of the United States, of 20 and 24 guns, and two deeply laden merchant vessels on public account, arrived there from France. One of these store-ships, having on board 540 bales of woollens, linens, sail canvas, &c. was in possession of the enemy for 45 hours, but no evidence of American property appearing, the ship was dismissed. Two or three others, less considerable, are also safe in port."

The Assembly, on consideration of the late happy turn in public affairs, resolved, on Thursday last, to suspend the Act for regulating the prices of goods and merchandize.

BASSATERRE, (St. Chriſtophers) *March* 11.

A few days ago paſt by the windward of this iſland, two Dutch men of war, and upon a boat's going aboard and enquiring what news, was anſwered a French war was actually declared. Theſe two men of war are to join three at St. Euſtatia, and are to be joined by ten more which are ſhortly expected there. What can be the meaning of all this warlike preparation of the Dutch, time only can diſcover; but we are induced to think they certainly have great views.

BOSTON, *May* 7.

Friday laſt arrived at Portſmouth the Continental Frigate Dean, Samuel Nicholſon, Eſq; Commander, in 63 days from France, laden with cloathing for the army; two other ſhips came out with her, on the Continental ſervice; all under convoy of three 74, two 64, and three frigates, who had orders from the French Court to attend them, till they were clear of the bay of Boſcay—The Dean had taken two prizes, one of which was burnt. Capt. Jones, in the Ranger, joined the French fleet at Quiberon Bay, and ſaluted the French Admiral with 13 guns under Continental colours; to which he returned nine; this was the firſt inſtance of a French Admiral paying that honour to the United States. The Ranger had taken two prizes, laden with raiſons, figs, lemmons and wine, and carried them to a French port.—Doctor Franklin is now publicly acknowledged as an Ambaſſador of the United States, and makes his appearance at the French Court, in the ſame manner as Lord Stormont does for Great-Britain.

*May* 11. The lateſt advices from Spain are to the 6th of April, by which we learn, that all the Engliſh veſſels were immediately ſtop'd in all the ports of France, only one was in Bayon, ten in Bourdeaux, and in all the other ports it is not known how many.

Doctor Franklin had been preſented to the Court of Verſailles as the Envoy Plenipotentiary of the United States, and was very graciouſly received; and the King has appointed Monſieur Gerrarda, one of the principal officers of the war department, his envoy to America, in whoſe place Monſieur Marquis de Fayette is to act till he arrives; that all the ports of France are now open to our cruizers, and their prizes; that in Spain there will be nothing done, in all probability, until the arrival of their Flota, which is expected the laſt of May, and is ſaid to be worth forty millions of dollars.

*Poſtſcript of a letter from Meſſieurs* Gardoki *and* Son, *at Bilboa, to a Gentleman in this town, dated April* 2.

"A mail from Fance having juſt now come in, letters from Paris not only confirm the arrival there, on the 23d of March, of the French Ambaſſador from London, but alſo the arrival of an expreſs from London, on the 24th, in 36 hours, with advice, that war would be declared the ſame day in London againſt France."

A formidable combination is forming between the moſt powerful States in Europe and America, which threatens ſudden deſtruction to Great-Britain.

On Tueſday laſt arrived in this port, from Currona, in Spain, a French frigate of 40 guns, with very important diſpatches for Congreſs, which were immediately ſent off by expreſs to that auguſt body.

Since our laſt ſeveral veſſels from France and other parts of Europe, with goods, &c. have arrived at this and other ports. Likewiſe ſeveral privateers, and many valuable prizes.

NEW-LONDON, *May* 8.

Laſt Thurſday was ſent into Boſton, by the American Revenue, Captain Champlin, and the Revenge, Captain Cooking, both of this port, the ſhip Lovely Laſs, —— Wade, late Maſter, from London, bound to New-York, with the following cargo, viz. 255 bales dry goods, 7 bales hops, 5 ditto pepper, 1 hogſhead hams, 827 barrels flour, 29 puncheons old ſpirits, 4 bales bever furr, 64 cheſts tea, 370 caſks wine, 7 hampers, ditto, 8 caſes acid, 137 baſkets cheefe, 29 hogſheads loaf ſugar, 2 hogſheads porter, and a quantity of cordage. The amount of her invoice in London, is ſaid to be twenty-five thouſand pounds ſterling.

FISH-KILL, *May* 14.

*Extract of a letter from a principal officer, on the Northern frontiers of this State, to his Excellency Governor Clinton, dated May the 4th.*

"Two deſerters came in laſt Friday night to Dorſet, have been ſixteen days from St. John's, inform us that the enemy are removing their cannon over the carrying place toward Montreal; that there was a general talk of the French being in the mouth of the river St. Lawrence; that Governor Carlton had ordered a number of Canadians from every pariſh to take up arms, and on their refuſal ſent the German troops to compel them, on which an engagement had enſued, and fifty Germans fell; that a great ſickneſs attended them, and ſcarce any Savages were with them."

TRENTON, *May* 13.

The enemy having received intelligence that the row-galleys were dismantled, on Friday laſt formed an expedition up the Delaware (conſiſting of the following force, two row-galleys, and three other armed veſſels, with twenty four flat-bottomed boats, carrying between ſix and eight hundred Britiſh troops) in order to deſtroy the Continental frigates, and a number of veſſels that had been lodged in the different creeks; and to atchieve ſuch other exploits as have characterized the Britiſh arms, ſince the commencement of this cruel and unnatural war. Having ſet fire to the frigates and other veſſels, they landed at Bordentown, burnt the dwelling houſe and ſtores belonging to Joſeph Borden, Eſq; and inhumanly butchered three of the militia, who unfortunaly fell into their hands. The wind and tide being favourable, the country was not alarmed until the frigates were on fire. The next day they proceeded as far up the river as Biles's iſland, with an intention of viſiting this place, but their boats meeting with an unexpected oppoſition from our artillery, which General Dickinſon ordered down for that purpoſe, and the militia turning out with their uſual ſpirit, upon receiving his orders, vaſt numbers were quickly aſſembled; after exchanging a few ſhot, the enemy thought appearances too unfavourable to proceed any farther. On their return, they landed at Col. Kirkbride's farm, and deſtroyed all his buildings of every kind. General Dickinſon having ſent a detachment of militia down the river, to protect the inhabitants from ſmall parties, they made prize of a ſloop the enemy had loaded with plunder, with ſix men on board.

Thus do theſe people ſeek peace; and thus would they conciliate the affections of the Americans!—At the very time that terms are pretended to be offered, and propoſals of accommodation, as they ſay, on the point of being made, fire and ſword are carried to our habitations, and theſe Inſtruments of violence are committing every ſpecies of rapine, plunder and cruelty! This is the application of Lord North's Sermon on the 17th of February laſt!

Monday evening laſt arrived here from Head-Quarters, Lieut. Col. De Hart, with the firſt Jerſey regiment, and early yeſterday morning this corps marched to join Col. Shreve at Haddonfield.

BALTIMORE, *May* 13.

The cauſe of FREEDOM and VIRTUE hath ſuſtained a heavy loſs in the death of that worthy patriot and philanthropiſt WILLIAM LUX, Eſq; who departed this life on Sunday evening laſt, at his ſeat near this town, to the inexpreſſible grief of his family, in which the PUBLIC moſt tenderly and gratefully participate.

A Gentleman of diſtinction writes from York-Town, That "Lord Mansfield had actually, with tears in his "eyes, applied to Lord Cambden to interpoſe, as a "good man, all his endeavours to ſave the nation.—"Lord Cambden replied, he had predicted, long ago, "what had come to paſs—but a deaf ear had been "turned to him; he feared now the door was ſhut."

Thirty ſail of veſſels, richly laden with European and Eaſt India goods, are on their paſſage from France to ſome part of the United American States, under convoy of four ſhips of line and four frigates, [ſeveral of them have arrived at the Eaſtward.]

Several bodies of infantry and volunteer cavalry are on their march from the New-England States to reinforce General Waſhington's army.—General Nelſon, at the head of ſeveral ſquadrons of volunteer cavalry, will ſpeedily march from Virginia, for the ſame purpoſe.

Nine Britiſh veſſels were lately brought into New-England ports, in the courſe of one week, having been captured by American cruizers.

The following abſtract of the FAMILY COMPACT is taken from the "*Journal Hiſtorique ou Partes du Regne de Louis XV.*"—Printed at Paris, in 2 vols. 8 vo. with the King's privilege, in 1766.

"On the 15th Auguſt, 1761, the King of France and the King of Spain concluded a Treaty or Family Compact, as well for themſelves as for the King of the Two Sicilies, and the Infant Duke of Parma, containing 28 articles, by which they eſtabliſhed among themſelves a perpetual alliance, covenanting to regard for the future as an enemy every power at enmity with any one of them, and reciprocally guarantying to each other, all their poſſeſſions in what part ſoever of the world they are ſituated, in the ſame condition in which they ſhall be at the moment the three Crowns and the Prince of Parma ſhall be at peace with other powers; and obliging themſelves to furniſh the neceſſary ſuccours for carrying on a joint war, and *never to make peace the one without the other.* This treaty alſo abolishes the *Droit d'Aubaine* in France, with regard to the ſubjects of Spain, and expreſsly provides, that the ſubjects of the three Crowns ſhall enjoy, in each other's dominions, the ſame rights, privileges and immunities as the natives, with regard to navigation and commerce; at the ſame time excluding all the other Powers of Europe from an admiſſion into this Family Compact, and from every expectation of obtaining for their ſubjects the like treatment in the dominions of either of the ſaid Crowns.

"The ratification of this treaty was exchanged the 8th of September following."


THEOPHILUS COSSART,

In Lancaſter, near the Priſon, and oppoſite the Three Green Trees, has for SALE,

A LARGE quantity of Writing Paper of the beſt quality, Printing Demy Paper, and Wrapping Paper.

TO BE SOLD,

AN elegant SULKEY, with a ſtanding top, almoſt new. Enquire of HUGH FERGUSON, in Plumſtead Townſhip, Bucks County.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN ELTON, late of Sadſbury Townſhip, Cheſter County, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them in, in order that they may be adjuſted and paid by

THOMAS ELTON, ]
ROBERT ELTON, ] Adminiſtrators.

THE NOTED HORSE

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER,

STANDS at BRICE CLARK's ſtable, in Lampeter Townſhip, Lancaſter County, to cover Mares, at TWENTY DOLLARS the ſeaſon. He is an imported full-blooded Horſe, of a cheſnut ſorrel colour: As to his carriage and beauty, there is none can excel him. The caſh to be paid at the ſtable.

N. B. Good paſturage will be provided for Mares, at a reaſonable rate.

*To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,*

A PLANTATION containing about 116 acres of land, ſituate in Eaſt-Town Townſhip, Cheſter County, eighteen miles from Philadelphia, on the Lancaſter road; about half the land is cleared, under good cheſnut rail fence, and good for tillage; the reſt well timbered. There are on the premiſes a good log dwelling-houſe, with three fire-places below and one above ſtairs, and a good cellar thereunder, a log barn and convenient ſtabling, a well of water at the door, a young bearing orchard, and another newly planted. There are ſeveral lime-kilns in the neighbourhood.—Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the Rev. DAVID JONES, living near the premiſes, who is authoriſed to treat with the purchaſer. A good title will be given, by

JOSEPH GILBERT.

*STILLS for SALE,*

By the ſubſcriber, in Kent County, Maryland, viz.

FOUR containing as follows, 156, 118 and a half, 68 and 63 gallons: Alſo a Copper Boiler of about 100 gallons, and a Sheet of Copper upwards of 30lb. weight. He has alſo for ſale, a good pair of Cologne Mill ſtones, and a pair of Brandywine ditto.

ISAAC PERKINS.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE ton of CASTINGS, very ſuitable for making of Salt: They contain two pans, 4 feet long and 3 feet wide; two kettles, each 45 gallons, and one ditto 17 gallons. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

WANTED,

A MAN of good character, who underſtands working a CUPOLA or AIR FURNACE for ſmelting of lead. Such a perſon will meet with ſuitable encouragement, and employment in this State, by applying to DANIEL ROBERDEAU, in York-Town, by letter or in perſon.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in New Providence Townſhip, Philadelphia County, on the 17th of September laſt, an iron-grey MARE, about fourteen hands high, branded on the near buttock, but the mark not known; thirteen years old.—The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold for the charges. THOMAS REES.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in New Holland, Earl Townſhip, Lancaſter County, ſometime laſt fall, a black HORSE, about eleven or twelve hands high, about twelve years old, branded on the near buttock B, and trots. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away. HENRY RODE.

*Queen Ann's County, Maryland, April* 2 1778.

*FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.*

*RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living near Queen's Town, an indented Engliſh ſervant named* WILLIAM TUCKER; *he is about five feet and a half high has ſhort light coloured hair which hangs looſe about his neck ſtoops a good deal, has a pimpled face with ſmall eyes, is a very mean looking fellow, much addicted to liquor, and when intoxicated is noiſy and inſolent: He has ſerved in the Britiſh light infantry, and was in the Continental ſervice ſome time in one of the Maryland regiments; when in liquor he is apt to boaſt of his military knowledge, and ſeems much attached to his country: He had on when he went away, a light coloured napped cloth coat, ſcarlet veſt with old ſilver ſpangled buttons, buckſkin breeches, boots with ſmall turned up tops and double vamped. He took with him, belonging to the ſubſcriber, a large bright bay Horſe, full fifteen hands high, a natural trotter, and is about eight years old; alſo an old ſaddle and good ſnaffle bridle. He was ſeen to croſs George Town Ferry the day he made his eſcape, and has not been heard of ſince. It is ſuppoſed he will ſell the horſe to raiſe money to purſue his intended route. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall receive a reward of* FIVE POUNDS, *and* TEN POUNDS *for the horſe, or the above reward for man and horſe, and if brought home all reaſonable charges paid.*

*THOMAS WILLSON.*

*FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.*

*WAS STOLEN about the ſixteenth of January laſt, three miles below Reading, from the Continental ſervice, a bright bay Gelding, about fifteen hands high, riſing ſix years old, has a ſmall ſtar, with ſome ſaddle marks, a middling large head, a little ſluggiſh eared and ſinks in the neck, his mane hangs to the near ſide, a round bodied clean limbed horſe, with a long bob tail which he carries well when rode; he is a natural trotter, has neither brand nor ear mark, unleſs put on ſince ſtolen; had on when taken away, the hind gears of a waggon. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and the thief, ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice and the horſe delivered to Col.* WILLIAM CHAMBERS, *near Carliſle, Cumberland County, ſhall have the above reward and for the horſe only,* TWENTY DOLLARS, *and reaſonable charges, paid by*

*JAMES ARMSTRONG.*



LANCASTER, Printed by JOHN DUNLAP.

THE

# Pennsylvania Packet

OR THE

# GENERAL ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27th, 1778.

YORK-TOWN, *May* 23.

*Intelligence just received from Charlestown, South-Carolina, April* 21, 1778.

"AN express arrived this morning from Georgia, with advice, that Col. Elbert, and Col. White, in the Washington and Lee Gallies of that State, joined by the Bullock Galley, had taken, at the island of Frederica, the following vessels, belonging to the King of England, viz. the Hinchenbrook brigantine, commanded by Captain Ellis; a sloop, commanded by the famous Captain Moubray, and an armed schooner; the British crews belonging to these vessels fled as soon as they were attacked, and got on shore in their boats, with what they could carry off, but it is said Captain Ellis was drowned.

"Our gallies are gone to attack the Galatea man of war, said to be on shore at Jekyl Island.* This ship, the Galatea, has long infested the coast, and interrupted the trade of Georgia and South Carolina.

"We are menaced with an expedition from St. Augustine against Georgia, and are sending troops from hence to the assistance of our Sister State. Col. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, at the head of them, marched this evening.

"Incendiaries continue their diabolical attempts to destroy the remaining part of this town—not content with the mischiefs which they have already committed; last night Mr. Clifford's stables in King-street, and a house in Broad street, were set on fire, but happily prevented from spreading.

"The Rattlesnake privateer, of Philadelphia, Captain M'Cullough, has carried two prizes into Georgia, one with dry goods for the army at New-York, the other a retaken vessel, with salt. She has likewise taken and sent in here a Jamaica schooner, and a brigantine from the Bay of Honduras."

Letters from the camp, at the Valley-Forge, dated May 17 and 19, advice, "That by every intelligence from Philadelphia the enemy are preparing to evacuate that city. Their ships are wooded and watered, their heavy cannon embarked, forage and provisions put on board their vessels, and stalls built in them for their horses, all which are striking circumstances of their departure; but there is one still more corroborating, all the factors that came with the army and the tories are exceedingly busy in packing up their all, and no less assiduous are the gentlemen of the army. It is reported the enemy are impressing all the young men in and near the city, and that no inhabitant is allowed to go into Water-street."

*Extracts of letters taken on board a vessel, bound from New York to Philadelphia, and stranded on Cape Henlopen.—From the original letters in the hands of the Printers.*

*From Mr. John Lancaster, at New York, to James Parker, Esq; at Philadelphia, dated April* 24, 1778.

"Your kind letter of the 13th current came to hand yesterday, and am exceedingly obliged to you for the intelligence conveyed in it, and am confident, if I could be so happy to receive a letter from you once a week while I stay in this place, it would entirely remove that depression of spirits I have laboured under ever since I saw Lord North's dying speech. I do assure you that, and some other things of that sort, was almost too much for me. At this place vast numbers of copies of the bills were struck off and handed about. A courier sent off with a flag to Putnam's lines; some sent in a flag to Elizabeth-Town, where, it is said, the Rebel Commander threw them into the fire."

*From Mrs. D. Brown, at New York, to her Son, Lieutenant Charles Brown, of the 15th regiment, at Philadelphia, dated April* 25, 1778.

"Sir Henry Clinton leaves this in a few days for Philadelphia, to take the command, when I suppose Sir W. Howe will decamp. We are all here in the greatest consternation at the pacific measures the Ministry seem disposed to take with the Americans. General Tryon lately sent a copy of the acts to Governor Livingston in the Jerseys, who returned them with the greatest contempt imaginable, desiring him to make use of the paper. By all accounts a French war is inevitable, which is an alarming circumstance. Lord North appears, by his speech, to be frightened out of his wits. I am most wretched that I cannot get away. I shall have double danger to encounter, if a French war breaks out."

*From Mr. Thomas Buchanan, and Company, at New York, to Mr. William Robb, merchant, in Philadelphia, dated April* 26, 1778.

"Since writing you the 10th of April, we received your few lines dated the 14th, and are sorry to observe that the Glasgow, Capt. Craig, is ordered home, and the brig Jeanie to this port; we made not the least doubt from your former letter, of the Glasgow remaining till next winter. We hope the amount bought of old materials is not great, as in all probability she will be sold, if discharged from the service. We are much afraid there will be no chance of getting the Jeanie continued in the service, as we think there is no great prospect of many vessels being wanted this year. Capt. Leurd gave us a certificate up to the day our sloop Patty was taken, and was it not for the careless manner she got ashore would have given us an order to get payment; but we are to petition the General, setting forth the Patty being burnt by our troops, and in time we may perhaps get payment.

"The cheveaux de frize in your river has cost our underwriters a large sum, and our friend Mr. Yates has been very unfortunate in the Delaware. In what manner the terms will be treated by the Americans is yet uncertain, and makes it very dangerous to purchase American produce at the advanced prices."

*From Mr. Joseph Allicocke, at New York, to Mr. James Seagrove, Merchant, in Philadelphia, dated April* 27, 1778.

"Various are the opinions amongst us, of the effect the late extraordinary acts and speech will have on the minds of the rebellious crew. I wish it may tend to a division of sentiments, and set them at daggers drawing within themselves, which might be productive of good, and probably bring about an honourable and permanent settlement, so much wished for by millions."

(N. B. This gentleman distinguished himself in so conspicuous a manndr in opposition to the famous Stamp-act, as to be distinguished by the Sons of Liberty in New-York by the appellation of *King Allicocke*, from an allusion to the number of men he had under his command, who were ready to execute his orders in defence of the liberties of the people.)

*From Mr. Robert Steel, and Company, in London, to Mr. Hugh Warden, Merchant, in New York, Jan.* 7, 1778.

"Now with respect to the goods you ordered to be shipped from hence next month, the situation of matters in your quarter is such, that it gives us the greatest uneasiness that we have already shipped so largely both to you and other friends. We do not so much as think of shipping any thing to any body till we see affairs wear a very different aspect; indeed, all our other friends with you positively forbid us to ship a single article till further orders, and seem much surprised they have any goods coming. Twelve Guineas per cent. premium is now given here to insure goods at New-York from fire and the enemy till 1st of April next, and Twenty Guineas per cent. have been given to pay a loss if our troops are not in possession of New-York the first of this month, and we have every appearance of a French and Spanish war.

"You see the ballance of your account is a very serious sum, and you must think us very far from being difficult in point of faith; we are perfectly satisfied of your good intentions, but were any misfortune to happen, our friends, whose property we are intrusted with, would never forgive us for embarking so deeply, and we trust you will never give us cause to repent.

"Nothing more will we think of shipping to any man, til we have received considerable remittances and more favourable news."

*From the same to the same, dated Feb* 4, 1778.

"New-York must be quite glutted with goods; notwithstanding several people here are shipping considerably both for New-York and Philadelphia, which surprizes us. We are exceedingly uneasy at our having shipped so largely, and unless we hear very favourable accounts, and have very large remittances in the course of a few months, we are determined to ship no more of any consequence this season---- for ten commissions are not equal to the anxiety we have upon our minds, in having more than our all at stake in that quarter. We hope for more favourable accounts from your quarter."

*Frederica Island lies on the north, and Jekyl on the south side of Jekyl Sound, in the State of Georgia, about 80 miles from Savanna. These vessels were, in all probability, going to plunder the plantations on Altamaha river.*

*WANTED,*

A COACHMAN who understands driving well. Such a one may meet with good encouragement, by applying to the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

AN elegant pair of full-blooded chesnut HORSES, genteely marked; the one rising eight, and the other nine years old. The price is Six Hundred Pounds. Apply to GEORGE ROSS, jun. in Lancaster.

*FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.*

*STRAYED or STOLEN from the plantation of the subscriber, in Sadsbury Township, Chester County, an iron grey MARE, about fourteen hands high, three years old, a natural trotter, carries well, neither brand nor other known mark, was lame when she went away. Whoever secures said mare, and the thief if stolen, and gives notice thereof to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, or* TEN DOLLARS *for the mare only, and all reasonable charges, paid by*

May 19. ALEXANDER OLIVER.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN DUNLAP,

In LANCASTER.

THE ARTICLES of CONFEDERATION and PERPETUAL UNION between the States of America, as proposed by Congress.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN *last night, out of the stable of the subscriber, living on Little Chickeo Creek, on Harris's Road in Mountjoy Township, Lancaster County, a dark bay full half blooded Stallion, a natural trotter, about fourteen and a half hands high, strong bodied and well made, with a rose and feather on each side of his neck, a white spot or feather in his right eye, a rose on each of his fore thighs, a black spot on the pit of his breast, his hind feet white; he may be a gelding by this time. Whoever secures the said horse and thief, so that the owner may get his horse and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or* FIFTY DOLLARS *for the horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by* GEORGE PRITZ.

*N. B. It is suspected that some person out of the neighbourhood has taken the said Horse towards the English lines.*

April 12.

*To be SOLD at Private Sale,*

A VALUABLE Plantation, situate in East-Whiteland Township, Chester County, containing one hundred and fifty acres of good lime-stone land; there are on said place a good log dwelling house, barn, stables, &c. about one half cleared, the other well timbered, eight acres of good watered meadow and as much more may be made; also a very fine young thriving orchard, of the best grafted fruit, of about 150 trees; the land has all been limed over once, and the greatest part twice, within a few years, the fences in good repair with chesnut rails; there is a good lime stone quarry and kiln on the premises. Any person wanting to purchase may know the terms by applying to BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, Esq; who lives adjoining, or to the subscriber.

BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW,
Capt. 5th Pensylvania Reg.

N. B. The Valley Creek runs through said place.

CAME to the plantation of DAVID MUSSELMAN, in Hempfield Township, Lancaster County, about the 8th or 9th of April last, the two following Creatures, viz. An iron grey Mare, has no brand nor ear mark, trots naturally, and is about twelve years old. A dark brown Gelding, about six or seven years old, paces and trots, has no brand nor ear mark, shod before. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

FRANCIS SHOPP.

*Camp, Valley Forge, April* 29, 1778.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN last evening, out of the pasture field of Mr. James Walters, in front of the lines, near Gen. Power's quarters, a large, well-made, light bay MARE, six years old, fifteen hands high, a natural pacer, but trots some and canters pretty well, has a star and snip, her hind feet white, her hams inclining in, newly shod round, her tail cut straight cross carrying low, trimmed on the top of the head as far back as the ear will reach, and in both sides of the mane a little taken off in order to have it thinned, but not well done; she makes a common practice of taking her bridle off when hitched, and can be easily caught when loose: She is supposed to have been rode off by some of the soldiers into the country, as they have for some time past made a common practice of doing, and no appearance of their quitting so bad a practice.—Any person securing the thief and mare, so that the former may be brought to justice and the owner may get his mare, shall have the above reward, or for the mare alone, FIVE POUNDS, and no questions asked, to be paid by

THOMAS RAMSAY, Assistant Commissary of Issues to 2d Penns. Brigade.

*Wright's Ferry, May* 11, 1778.

A CERTAIN Mr. GOLDSMITH, an express left a Horse at Mr. Neff's last January, and gave me an order to pay the charges and take him into my custody; This is to give notice to the owner to come and pay the charges, or he will be sold for the same in three weeks from this date.

SAMUEL BOYD.

## LANCASTER.

### IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY
*of* PENNSYLVANIA, *May* 25, 1778.

The House resumed the consideration of the Resolves respecting the draughts of the two Bills proposed in the British Parliament, and after considerable debate thereupon, they were unanimously adopted as follows, viz.

THE House having taken into consideration the speech of Lord North in the British House of Commons, on the nineteenth day of February last, and the two Bills ordered to be brought in by him, &c. in consequence thereof, the one intitled, "A Bill for declaring the intentions of the Parliament of Great Britain, concerning the exercise of the right of imposing taxes within his Majesty's Colonies, Provinces and Plantations in North America;" the other intitled, "A Bill to enable his Majesty to appoint Commissioners, with sufficient powers, to treat, consult and agree upon the means of quieting the disorders now subsisting in certain of the Colonies, Plantations and Provinces in North-America;" together with the proceedings of Congress thereupon on the twenty-second day of April last, as published in the Pennsylvania Gazette of the twenty fourth day of the same month; and having maturely considered the same, came to the following Resolutions, to wit.

1. *Resolved unanimously*, That the Delegates or Deputies of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, are invested with an exclusive authority to treat with the King of Great Britain, or Commissioners by him duly appointed, respecting a peace between the two countries.

2. *Resolved unanimously*, That any man, or body of men, who shall presume to make any separate or partial convention or agreement with the King of Great-Britain, or with any Commissioners or Commissioner under the Crown of Great Britain, ought to be considered and treated as open and avowed enemies of the United States of America.

3. *Resolved unanimously*, That this House highly approve of the declaration of Congress, "That these United States cannot, with propriety, hold any conference or treaty with any Commissioners on the part of Great Britain, unless they shall, as a preliminary thereto, either withdraw their fleets and armies, or else, in positive and express terms, acknowledge the Independence of the said States."

4. *Resolved unanimously*, That the Congress have no power, authority or right, to do any act, matter or thing whatsoever, that may have a tendency to yield up or abridge the Sovereignty and Independence of this State, without its consent previously obtained.

5. *Resolved unanimously*, That this House will maintain, support and defend the Sovereignty and Independence of this State with their lives and fortunes.

6. *Resolved unanimously*, That it be recommended to the Supreme Executive Council of this State, forthwith to order the militia to hold themselves in readiness to act as occasion may require.

*Extract from the Minutes*,
JOHN MORRIS, Junior,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

### IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY
*of* PENNSYLVANIA, *May* 25, 1778.

The Report of the Committee for drawing up the reasons for not granting the petitions of the Moravians and Schwingfelders was read a second time, and is as follows,

THE COMMITTEE appointed to set forth the reasons which induced the House, not to grant the petitions of the Moravians and Schwingfelders Societies, so far as the said petitions relates to the dispencing with the abjuration of allegiance to the King of Great-Britain, contained in the Test of allegiance, required by law, of the inhabitants of this State;—beg leave to report, That the House appears to your Committee, to be influenced by the following Reasons.

*First*, Because the Honorable the Continental Congress, in their declaration of Independance, have declared, "That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independant States; and that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great-Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

*Secondly*, Because, though the present glorious struggle for Liberty and the natural Rights of mankind, against the tyrannical power of Great Britain, is at this time well understood, yet many persons amongst us, preferring a slavish dependance on the British King, from prejudice, expectations from lucrative offices, or the most unworthy motives, and screening themselves from the notice of Government, by a professed neutrality, have, nevertheless, as soon as opportunity offered, declared themselves in favour of our Enemies, and become active against the Liberties of America; it is therefore absolutely necessary, that whilst the good citizens of this State are freely exposing their lives and fortunes, to protect what is still dearer to them, than either of these, a proper discrimination be made, that may distinguish our friends from our enemies.

*Thirdly*, Because it cannot be conceived, that any person can bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and at the same time refuse to renounce his allegiance to that power who, without any just pretence, is now carrying on an offensive and cruel war against us; laying waste, burning, plundering and destroying our country, by his fleets and armies, and committing every outrage that refinement on Savage barbarity can invent.

*Fourthly*, Because the petitions on this subject make it evident, that the people, on whose behalf they are presented, do consider a general Test of allegiance to the State, to be, in some sort, consistent with a reservation of allegiance to the King of Great-Britain, and that an alteration in the Test required by law, upon the present petitions, would be an acknowledgment, by this House, of the propriety and justice of such a construction of a general Test.

*Fifthly*, Because the Germans, in particular, have the less reason to object to the oath of allegiance as directed by law, as they have heretofore generally renounced allegiance to a Royal Family, which had forfeited its pretentions to the British Throne, by acts not less outrageous and insulting on the rights of the subject, than those which the present King has been guilty of, towards the people of America.

*Sixthly*, Because the House, in all their deliberations and proceedings, have carefully avoided giving offence to any Religious Society, by granting any indulgence or preference to another; and as many of the good people of the Moravian, as of every other Society, have freely and voluntarily taken and subscribed the oath or affirmation of allegiance and fidelity, as directed by the Laws of this State, this circumstance affords a just ground to infer, that the objections made, are really the objections of indiviuals only; but were it otherwise, this House cannot grant relief to the petitioners, without giving just grounds of suspicions and offence to those, who have already taken the oath or affirmation as aforesaid.

And thereupon it was Resolved, That this House do adopt the said Report, and that the House is, nevertheless, ready and willing, to grant to the petitioners, every encouragement and protection in their power, which may appear consistent with the duty they owe to their Constituents, and the welfare of the United States of America.

*Extracts from the Minutes*,
JOHN MORRIS, Junior,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

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*PENNSYLVANIA*, ss.

### A PROCLAMATION.
*By the SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the Common Wealth of* PENNSYLVANIA.

WHEREAS the following named persons, late and heretofore inhabitants of this State, that is to say—Abel James, merchant; James Humphreys, the elder, Esquire; James Humphreys, the younger, printer; Henry Lisle, John Hart, Chamless Hart, David Sproat, Thomas Story, Malcolm Ross, William Price, Thomas Roker, and Tench Coxe, merchants; Abel Evans, Esquire, attorney at law; Benjamin Titley and Peter Howard, traders; Coleman Fisher, (son of William Fisher, Esquire); William Clifton, gentlemen; James Stevens, late baker; Bowyer Brooks, ship carpenter; John Allen, carpenter and tallow-chandler; Thomas Badge and William Compton, tallow chandlers; William Austin, yeoman, late keeper of the New-Jersey ferry; Kenneth M'Cullough, yeoman; Charles Stedman, the younger, Esquire, attorney at law; John Shepperd, stable-keeper; James Delaplane, late barber; Robert Currie, leather-breeches maker; Peter Sutter, hatter; James Riddle, tavern keeper; John Parrock, yeoman; John Young, heretofore of Graeme Park, gentlemen; and Oswald Eve, late of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, merchant and gun-powder-maker; all now or late of the city of Philadelphia: And David Potts, of Potts Grove, merchant, (son of John Potts): And Christopher Saur, the elder, and Christopher Saur, the younger, printers; Joseph Shoemaker, and Abraham Pastorius, tanners; Andrew Hathe, inn-keeper; Melchior Meng, carter and baker; and Jacob Meng; all now or late of Germantown Township: And Peter Robeson, and Jonathan Robeson, the younger, millers, (sons of Jonathan Robeson) now or late of the Township of Whitemarsh: And Abraham Iredell, surveyor, James Davis; William Christy, mason; and John Roberts, labourer; all now or late of the township of Horsham: And John Roberts, blacksmith; Nathan Carver, wheelwright; and Israel Evans, blacksmith; all now or late of Upper Dublin Township: And John Huntsman, miller; Robert Cunrad, mason; Enoch Supplee, farmer; and William Evans, carpenter; all now or late of the township of Norrington: Nicholas Knight, limeburner; John Parker, John Lisle, and Robert Lisle, labourers; all now or late of the township of Plymouth: And Jacob Richardson, carpenter, of Upper Merion township: And Stephen Stiger, yeoman; now or late of the township of Whitpaine: And William M'Murtry, merchant, and Edward Stiles, mariner and merchant, both now or late of the township of Oxford; all late or now of the county of Philadelphia: And John Bulla, now or late of the township of Newlin; Curtis Lewis, blacksmith; now or late of the township of East-Caln; Timothy Hurst, gentleman, and Richard Swanwick, late of the Custom-house, Philadelphia; all now or late of the county of Chester: And Caleb Pyle, of the township of West-Marlborough; Isaac Green, the younger, now or late of the township of East Caln, husbandman; and Francis Armstrong, dealer in horses, and William Armstrong, shoemaker, both now or late of the township of Sadsbury; all now or late of the said county of Chester: And Henry Skyles, yeoman, now or late of the county of Lancaster: And Alexander Irwin, carter, now or late of East Pennsborough township, in the county of Cumberland: And Joseph Romich, yeoman, now or late of the county of Northampton: And Daniel Coxe, heretofore of Trenton, in the State of New-Jersey, Esquire: And James Chalmers, formerly of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, late of Kent county, Maryland, yeoman; have severally adhered to, and knowingly and willingly aided and assisted the enemies of this State, and of the United States of America, by having joined their armies at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, within this State; WE the Supreme Executive Council aforesaid, by virtue of certain powers and authorities to us given by an Act of General Assembly, entitled, "An Act for the attainder of divers traitors, if they render not themselves by a certain day, and for vesting their estates in this Common-Wealth; and for more effectually discovering the same; and for ascertaining and satisfying the lawful debts and claims thereupon," DO hereby strictly charge and require the said Abel James, James Humphreys, the elder, James Humpheys, the younger, Henry Lisle, John Hart, Chamless Hart, David Sproat, Thomas Story, Malcolm Ross, William Price, Thomas Roker, Tench Coxe, Abel Evans, Benjamin Titley, Peter Howard, Coleman Fisher, William Clifton, James Stevens, Bowyer Brooks, John Allen, Thomas Badge, William Compton, William Austin, Kenneth M'Cullough, Charles Stedman, John Shepperd, James Delaplane, Robert Currie, Peter Sutter, James Riddle, John Parrock, John Young, Oswald Eve, David Potts, Christopher Saur, the elder, Christopher Saur, the younger, Joseph Shoemaker, Abraham Pastorius, Andrew Hathe, Melchior Meng, Jacob Meng, Peter Robeson, Jonathan Robeson, Abraham Iredell, James Davis, William Christy, John Roberts, John Roberts, Nathan Carver, Israel Evans, John Huntsman, Robert Cunrad, Enoch Supplee, William Evans, Nicholas Knight, John Parker, John Lisle, Robert Lisle, Jacob Richardson, Stephen Stiger, William M'Murtry, Edward Stiles, John Bulla, Curtis Lewis, Timothy Hurst, Richard Swanwick, Caleb Pyle, Isaac Green, Francis Armstrong, William Armstrong, Henry Skyles, Alexander Irwin, Joseph Romich, Daniel Coxe, and James Chalmers, to render themselves respectively to some or one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, or of the Justices of the Peace of one of the counties within this State, on or before Monday, the sixth day of July next ensuing, and also abide their legal trial for such their treasons, on pain that every of them the said Abel James, James Humphreys, the elder, James Humphreys, the younger, Henry Lisle, John Hart, Chamless Hart, David Sproat, Thomas Story, Malcolm Ross, William Price, Thomas Roker, Tench Coxe, Abel Evans, Benjamin Titley, Peter Howard, Coleman Fisher, William Clifton, James Stevens, Bowyer Brooks, John Allen, Thomas Badge, William Compton, William Austin, Kenneth M'Cullough, Charles Stedman, John Shepperd, James Delaplane, Robert Currie, Peter Sutter, James Riddle, John Parrock, John Young, Oswald Eve, David Potts, Christopher Saur, the elder, Christopher Saur, the younger, Joseph Shoemaker, Abraham Pastorius, Andrew Hathe, Melchior Meng, Jacob Meng, Peter Robeson, Jonathan Robeson, Abraham Iredell, James Davis, William Christy, John Roberts, John Roberts, Nathan Carver, Israel Evans, John Huntsman, Robert Cunrad, Enoch Supplee, William Evans, Nicholas Knight, John Parker, John Lisle, Robert Lisle, Jacob Richardson, Stephen Stiger, William M'Murtry, Edward Stiles, John Bulla, Curtis Lewis, Timothy Hurst, Richard Swanwick, Caleb Pyle, Isaac Green, Francis Armstrong, William Armstrong, Henry Skyles, Alexander Irwin, Joseph Romich, Daniel Coxe, and James Chalmers, not rendering himself as aforesaid, and abiding the trial aforesaid, shall, from and after the said sixth day of July next, stand and be attainted of High Treason to all intents and purposes, and shall suffer such pains and penalties, and undergo all such forfeitures as persons attainted of High Treason ought to do. And all the faithful subjects of this State are to take notice of this Proclamation, and govern themselves accordingly.

*GIVEN, by order of the Council, under the hand of His Excellency the President and the Seal of the State, at Lancaster, this twenty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.* By order of Council,

THOMAS WHARTON, Junior, President.

GOD SAVE THE COMMON-WEALTH.

*Attested by order of the Council,*
T. MATLACK, Secretary.


RAISINS, POWDER and SHOT,
TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN FISHER,
BRUSH-MAKER, near the Gaol in Lancaster.

LANCASTER, *May* 27.

On Sunday laſt the remains of His Excellency THOMAS WHARTON, Junior, Eſquire, Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council of the Common-Wealth of Pennſylvania, Captain-General and Commander in Chief, in and over the ſame, was interred in the Evangelical Trinity-Church in this Borough, (the Elders and Veſtry of that Church having politely requeſted that the Body might there be interred.)

The Corpſe being brought out and placed on the Bier, a Signal was given, and the Artillery on the Common began to fire Minute guns, (which was continued during the Proceſſion, Forty four Guns being fired.)—The Bier being taken up,* the Proceſſion moved forward in the following order, to wit.

Two Serjeants with Arms reverſed.
Lieutenant and Enſign.
Band of Muſic.
Fifes and Drums.
Soldiers—in four Diviſions, ten deep, Arms reverſed.
Captain of the Company.
The CORPSE covered with a Pall—the Pall ſupported by Six Members of the Council.
His Excellency's Brother.
The Honorable the Vice-Preſident—attended by the Secretary on his left Hand.
The remaining Members of Council.
The State Treaſurer and Judges of the Supreme Court.
Such of the Delegates of the State, in Congreſs, as were in the Borough.
The Honorable Speaker of the Houſe of General Aſſembly—the Clerk of the Houſe on his left hand.
Members of the Houſe of General Aſſembly.
Door-keeper of the Council and of the Houſe of Aſſembly.
Corporation of the Borough, and Magiſtrates of the County.
Coroner and Prothonotary of the County.
Gentlemen of the Law.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
Citizens.

When the grave was cloſed, three volleys were fired, and the Military retired —The whole was conducted with a ſolemn decorum, becoming the occaſion.

The attention paid by Col. George Gibſon, Lieut. Col. Stephen Bayard, and Lieut. Col. James Roſs, and Captains Brown and Huſton, in conducting the Military, on the occaſion of His Excellency's Funeral, did them Honour; and the Gentlemen of the borough, in their military character, made a very handſome appearance.

It is ſaid that a funeral oration, in honour of our worthy and much lamented Preſident, will be ordered to be delivered ſome time during the next ſitting of General Aſſembly.

* *The affection which the Houſe of Aſſembly had for his Excellency, would not permit his body to be carried by perſons hired for that purpoſe: Twelve Members of the Houſe bore his remains to the grave.*

*Extract of a letter from Head-Quarters, May* 24.

"Laſt week the Marquis de la Fayette, with about 3000 men, croſſed the river, and proceeded down below the Sweedes-Ford; the enemy had got intelligence of his being there, and ſent out 8000 to ſurround him, they came away in the night time, and early in the morning were cloſe on the Marquis's encampment: He immediately retreated, croſſed the river about three miles below the Sweedes-Ford, without loſing a man. The enemy were within a quarter of an hour of cloſing him in.

"Seventeen deſerters came in yeſterday: 120 of our officers and ſoldiers broke the new gaol; and a number of them are ſafe arrived here.

"Captain M'Cleane, with a party of men, killed about 20 of the enemy the other day. Orders yeſterday was, that every man be compleated, by this morning, with forty rounds and two flints."

On Monday evening laſt, the General Aſſembly of this Common-Wealth adjourned to Wedneſday the 9th of September next. During their ſitting they enacted the following Laws:

An Act for ſuſpending, for a limited time, the Act intitled, "An Act for regulating the prices of the ſeveral articles herein after mentioned for a limited time."

A Supplement to the Act intitled, "An Act for the calling in of the Bills of Credit iſſued by the Legiſlative Authority of Pennſylvania, under the ſanction and authority of the Crown of Great Britain, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned."

We are informed by a correſpondent, that by the firſt of theſe Laws, the operation of the Act for regulating prices is ſuſpended till the 8th day of September, and from thence to the end of the next ſitting of the Aſſembly: And that the principal object of the latter is, to include among the old money ordered to be called in, the £. 22,000 emitted by virtue of an Act of the Aſſembly of the Province of Pennſylvania, which by ſome means had eſcaped the notice of the Houſe at their laſt ſitting:—To make all Bills of Credit emitted by Congreſs a legal tender;—and to puniſh thoſe who ſhall counterfeit, &c. any of the ſaid Bills, or Loan Office Certificates, iſſued ſince the enacting the former Law of this Common-Wealth, for making them legal tender, &c. We would with pleaſure have publiſhed theſe Laws in the preſent paper, but they came to hand ſo late, that we can only give the above ſhort ſketch. The public may, however, depend upon ſeeing them in our next.

*To the* PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

*Incloſed I ſend you an original letter from ſerjeant Humphry Thompſon.— as it diſcovers a truly original genius, and, in point of pompoſity of ſtile, equals any of the famous Burgoyne's letters, I truſt you will not heſitate to give it a place in your Paper.*

AN OFFICER IN THE ARMY.

*Camp, Mount-Joy, April* 29, 1778.

*Exuberant Genius,*

AS the malignity of the vulgar incomparably tranſcends human comprehenſion, and their groveling inſinuations will climaxicate the minutiæ of human frailty, you cannot want faculty to inveſtigate the ebullition of that invective that has ſo inundated a character whoſe lucidity appeared in the moral world equal to any planetical phœnomenon.

A. M. 5777, alias P. N. C. 1777, I had the honour to make one of that terrific accumulated body of freemen encamped at Middle Brook, whoſe unparalleled atchievements, and unequalled proweſs in arms, would obliterate the character of a Macedonian army, and whoſe terror not only put a ſtop to the depredations of an army of veterans, but drove them from the confines of that patriotic province, and made them take ſhelter within their lignean batteries, on the ſurges of a boiſterous and tempeſtuous turrent.—At that time the famous politicians of the epocha were divided in their opinions, and the queſtion was, whether they had totally withdrawn their fleets and armies, or the Fates had deſtined them to plough the Atlantic twice ten years, Ulyſſes like, to receive the retribution of their national crimes? maturely pondering the arguments *a priori & a poſteriori*; I coincided with the former. Amuſing myſelf, and highly pleaſed that the Diety was tired of puniſhing the iniquities of the American world, the curtains of the evening began to encircle me, and the ſhades of Erebus grew more ſable, when one of the daughters of Venus intercepted me in my perambulations, whom I diſcovered to be ſauntering about in taſteleſs exiſtence—*ah me miſerum! de qua perfectione decidi*—My meretricious faculties were alarmed, *en verite*; the organs of my corporal ſyſtem were entirely ſhocked; and, for a ſhort time, every muſcular motion forgot to vibrate; the fair diſcovering in me an uncommon ſtructure, was prompted to extend her balmiferous hand and raiſed me from my torpid ſupinity; by which time ſhe was environed with other graces not leſs agreeable in pulchritudenary features—I was aſſiſted into a curricle drawn by quadrupeds and vehicled into a *Virgin Province* at that time unknown to me—All this time my ideas, ſimple and compound, centered in my Diana, as a principal and virtual focus.

I had no avocations, nor did my country ſtrike my auricular nerves—no expanſion of my common ſenſorium—all was love! all was joy extatic and compleat!

Poſthumous to my departure from the theatre of human carnage, I was enveloped in a dulcid, lethargic ſtupefaction of reiterated voluptuſity for three diurnal periods, and, as I conceive, entranced in the *ſaporific calm of Paphian joys*—but the fatigues of repetition, deſtroying and annihilating my virile powers, I was eventually reduced to a ſtate of *compos mentis*.——

I ſay, after again emerging into the world upon my examining my calender, I was aſtoniſhed to find that the lunar periodical revolutions were numerically equal to the muſes, and upon hearing of the enemy's return to the Continent, I am again determined to make a glorious epiphany.

By this time, Sir, I truſt the antecedant cogitations have expacitated you to form ſomething definitive and concluſive reſpecting the character of a child of miſery and an offſpring of misfortune, and that you will be moved to reconcile me to your conſidical brother Colonel H——g, from whom I have unfortunately revolted.—Through your benign mediatorial influence I hope to be renovated in his eſtimation, and that my quondam defections may be entirely and ſempeternally abſorbed in the chaos of perpetual oblivion.

I am, Moſt Exuberant Genius, with pedeſtal humiliation, and retrograde ſpeculation,

Your torquated friend and diſtreſſed
Humble ſervant,
HUMPHRY THOMPSON, Serjeant.

*From my ſequeſtered Muſæum, near the Lancaſter Road, April* 23, 1778.

*To Colonel ——, in General W——'s Diviſion.*

N. B. If Serjeant Thompſon will return to his regiment by the 27th of June next, his quondam defections ſhall be buried in oblivion.

*Lancaſter, May* 26, 1778.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Committee of Aſſembly for public Accounts, will ſit at the Court-houſe in this Borough, from the 10th of Auguſt next until the 8th of September following: Therefore all perſons who have, or ought to have public money in their hands, and by law are accountable to the General Aſſembly of this ſtate, are hereby earneſtly requeſted to bring in their accounts ſtated, with proper vouchers, in order that the ſame may be ſettled: Thoſe who neglect may depend on being treated with the utmoſt rigour of the law.

JOSEPH GARDNER, JAMES ANDERSON
LUDWICK LAWMAN, ROBERT LOLLAR.
WILLIAM CLARK,

N B. The County Lieutenants are requeſted to ſettle with their Sub Lieutenants, before they produce their accounts to the Committee for ſettlement.

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CAMPHOR, Cantharides, Calomel, Tartar Emetic, Opium, Jeſuits Bark, Jalap, Rhubarb, Sena, Manna, Glauber's Salt, Cremor Tartar, Ipecacuana, Quickſilver, &c &c. ſold by
ADAM SIMON KUHN,
Oppoſite the Market-houſe, Lancaſter.

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To be Sold by CHARLES BAKER,
At his ſhop in Queen-ſtreet, in the houſe of Mr. Jacob Shaffer, four doors below the Court houſe,

A LARGE aſſortment of DRY GOODS, conſiſting of the following articles, viz. broadcloths, ſagathies, ſuperfine hair camblets, worſted ditto of all colours, callimancoes, damaſks, ſhalloons, durants and tammies, cotton velvets, hair plushes, chintzes, printed linens and callicoes, cambricks and lawns, muſlins, ſewing ſilks, threads, fine linens and hollands, black Barcelona handkerchiefs, linen ditto, pins and needles, hoſiery, womens ſtuff ſhoes, woolcards, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention, which will be ſold wholeſale and retail.

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TO BE SOLD,
For Caſh or Loan-Office Certificates,

A CERTAIN brick meſſuage and lot of ground in Lancaſter, containing 32 feet front, more or leſs, on Orange-ſtreet, and 245 feet, more or leſs, back; the whole lot fenced in, pays but fourteen ſhillings ſterling a year ground rent: The title indiſputable. Whoever chuſes to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to THOMAS SMITH, Eſq; on the premiſes.——If not ſold at private ſale by the tenth of June next, it will then be diſpoſed of at public auction.

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LEAD WORK.

WANTED, a perſon of good character, who underſtands ſtamping and dreſſing of Lead Ore; alſo a perſon competent to the buſineſs of ſmelting of Lead in a Cupola or Air Furnace; and a few Miners. Apply to DANIEL ROBERDEAU, at York Town, or to WILLIAM HENRY, Eſquire, at Lancaſter.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY by the ſubſcriber, living at Duck-Creek Croſs-roads, Kent County on Delaware, a Journeyman STOCKING WEAVER, to whom good wages and conſtant employ will be given, by JAMES JORDAN.

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*Pencader Hundred, Newcaſtle County, May* 20.

WAS put into the ſubſcriber's waggon, at Chriſtiana-Bridge, in Auguſt laſt, two ſmall CHESTS. The owner is unknown, but on proving his property and paying charges, may have them again by applying to SAMUEL FARIES

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*Lancaſter, May* 26, 1778.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN on the 25th inſtant, out of the paſture of Melchior Sneyder, a black MARE about fifteen hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder or buttock with the letters *IW.* her mane cut a little, has a large buſhy tail, a ſore on her ſhoulder occaſioned by the ſaddle, and is a natural pacer. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare and will bring her to the plantation of James Patterſon, in Rapho Townſhip, Lancaſter County, ſhall be entitled to the above reward. JOHN AGNEW.

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*Bucks County, May* 7, 1778.

NOTICE is bereby given, that, agreeable to a late Law of this State, impowering the Juſtices of ſaid County to hold their Courts at ſuch places as they ſhall find moſt ſafe and convenient: The uſual Courts of ſaid County for June Term, will be held at Mr. M Calla's, in Plumſtead Townſhip; of which all civil officers, and others concerned, are deſired to take notice. *By order of the Juſtices,*
JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

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*May* 25, 1778.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN laſt night, from Major General Mifflin's farm, in Cumru Townſhip, near Reading, Berks County, a dark bay MARE, full blooded, fifteen hands high, four years old, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and a wound, lately healed, over her right eye, one hind foot white, black mane, and tail long docked. The above reward will be given for apprehending the thief, if convicted, and returning the Mare. Twenty Dollars for the Mare if ſtraying within ten miles, and Forty Dollars if thirty miles, or at any further diſtance, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH BURN.

*From Humphreys's Pennsylvania Ledger.*

LONDON, *March* 6.

THE officers belonging to all the regiments in England, who are absent from their corps, have received orders to join them immediately.

*March* 7. The five Commissioners to be appointed by virtue of the act of Parliament now passing for the purpose of quieting the disorders subsisting in the Colonies, are, the Earl of Carlisle, Treasurer of his Majesty's household; Lord Viscount Howe, or the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's naval forces on the American station for the time being; the Hon. Sir William Howe, or the Commander in Chief for the time being of the army in North-America; W. Eden, Esq; one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations; and Richard Jackson, one of his Majest 's Council, and Council to the Board of Trade and Plantations. The Secretary of the Comm ssi n is said to be Henry Strachey, Esq; Member for Bishops Castle.

Lord North yesterday in his speech treated the rumour of a French war as a matter of mere surmise, at least as far as he knew, having only heard of it by the tongue of common report; at the same time alledging, that even if such an event should happen, the resources and internal strength of this nation were amply sufficient for the purposes both of defence and offence; and the credit, as well as the commerce of the country, would hardly feel the shock of such an attack.—This he was certain of, that the stocks would not fall lower than they are at present by a war with France, for they were now reduced more by the stratagems of the enemy than the effect of the contest.

*March* 10. Two thousand men, being about half the number to be raised by the new Scotch levies, have received orders to embark on the 2d of April in the Clyde.

*March* 11. Col. Murray's, Col. Mackenzies, and Col. Gordon's new raised corps, with half of Lord Seaforth's and half of Lieut. Col. M'Donnell's, are under orders for embarking at Inverness, to join the army under Sir W. Howe.

Orders are sent to Woolwich, for a train of artillery to be got in readiness to be shipped for New-York, which is to go wi h the next convoy.

*March* 12. Orders are sent to Portsmouth for two men of war and a frigate to be got in readiness to carry to America the Commissioners to adjust all disputes with the different Colonies; they are to sail the beginning of next month.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday his Majesty went to the House of Peers, attended by the Duke of Ancaster and the Earl of Oxford, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

The bill to enable his Majesty to appoint Commissioners, with sufficient powers to treat and agree upon the means of quieting the disturbances now subsisting in certain of his American Colonies.

The bill to declare the intentions of the Parliament of Great-B itain, concerning the exercise of imposing taxes in the American Colonies.

The bill to repeal an act that imposed a duty on tea imported from Great Britain into any of the American Colonies.

The bill to repeal an act to regulate the government of Massachusetts-Bay.

*March* 17. A Privy Council is summoned to meet this day at St. James's after the levee is over, said to be on the issuing a proclamation for the declaration of war against France.

The Directors of the Bank, it is said, waited upon Lord North on Monday at one o'clock, to know whether a war would happen as soon as expected, when his Lordship, for their satisfaction, gave for answer, that it was inevitable.

Yesterday orders were issued from the War-Office, by order of the King and Council, for all Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, &c. who are absent from their respective garrisons, forts or castles, to repair to their stations forthwith in England, Ireland, or elsewhere.

The Commissioners that are to go to America had a meeting at the Earl of Carlisle's house, and were several hours in consultation.

It is supposed that war will be declared against France on Friday or Saturday.

*March* 23. Friday Lord Amherst was promoted to the rank of General, in order to his taking upon him the command in chief of all the forces in America.

Letters by the last French mail say, that all the English families in and near Paris, had received the usual notice to quit that kingdom within a certain limited time, and were preparing for their route to England accordingly.

A messenger extraordinary was dispatched to Lord Grantham, our Ambassa dor at the Court of Madrid, three days before the King's message was delivered to Parliament, instructing his Lordship to demand a categorical answer to the following simple question:—"Whether the Cou t of Spain meant to aid the French "in their present unjustifiable conduct with respect to "the American disputes, or to preserve the strictest "neutrality?" With further directions, that if any thing evasive was offered in reply, to leave the Spanish dominions immediately.

To know the event of the above spirited instructions, is urged as the principal reason for suspending the declaration of war against France.

*Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, March* 20.

"Since my last arrived several transports from the Downs, and several coasters; the men out of all the coasters were impressed immediately. We have now fifteen men of war lying at Spithead and the Motherbank, and are almost fully manned; the press continues very hot here."


TO BE SOLD,

On Monday the first day of June next, (or the next fair day) in Fredericksburg, Virginia, for ready money,

TWO tracts of LAND, one lying in Spotsylvania County, five miles from Fredericksburg, containing four hundred acres; fifty acres of exceeding good meadow ground is on this tract, which, with very little expence, may be cleared and laid under Timothy; the whole can be watered through the summer with convenience; there are at least 300 acres of woodland to clear, two waggon loads of which may be carried to town in a day in the winter season with ease; a small house with two rooms and three closets below, and a stable and barn. The other tract contains near one thousand acres, and lies in Culpepper County, Virginia, fifty miles from Fredericksburg and Dumfries; about two hundred and eighty acres of it is low ground of the first quality: Most of the high land is good, and produces grain of every kind well; thirty acres is now in meadow, and affords great crops of hay every year, 70 acres more can be laid down in grass this fall: A dwelling-house and every edifice for farming or planting is already built: There is not any plantation better watered in the country, or situated in a more healthy or agreeable neighbourhood. Whoever inclines to purchase may be shewn the land by applying to my overseer on the premises.

WILLIAM THOMPSON.

*Camp, Valley Forge, April* 24, 1778.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, Assistant Commissary of Issues to the North-Carolina brigade, a light-bodied grey MARE, about fourteen hands high, five years old this spring, trots and paces, but inclines most to the latter, has not any brand that is perceivable, but is remarkable for the mounting lock, or that part of the mane next the saddle being much whiter than any of the rest—Any person securing the said mare so that the owner may get her again, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward, from JOHN CHEESBOROUGH.

*Chester County, April* 16, 1778.

IN pursuance of an Act of General Assembly of the Common-Wealth of Pennsylvania, passed on the 20th day of December, 1777, impowering the Justices of Philadelphia and Chester Counties to hold Courts at other places than usual, We the subscribers, Justices for the County of Chester, do hereby give public notice, agreeably to the directions of said Act, that the Courts of General Quarter Sessions and of Common Pleas will be held at the usual time, viz. the last Tuesday in May, at the house of Jonathan Valentine, the sign of the Ship, near Downing's Town; of which all the officers of the said Courts are required to take notice and give their attendance, and all others whom it may concern, to govern themselves accordingly. PATTERSON BELL. PHILIP SCOTT. THOMAS BOYD. THOMAS LEWIS.

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from the 13th Pennsylvania regiment, a certain JOHN GILLASPY, a stout well set man, about five feet seven inches high, of a dark complexion, black hair, born in Ireland, and followed distilling in Sherman's Valley, Heron Township, Cumberland County, when enlisted. ROBERT WILSON, who lived in the said Township, also a distiller, about five feet six inches high, dark complexion, black bushy hair, about twenty five years of age. ALEXANDER EWEN, who also lived in the same Township, about twenty one years of age, fair complexion, brown hair, five feet eleven inches high, American born. THOMAS BIGLY, by trade a weaver, enlisted in Carlisle, an elderly man about five feet six inches high, dark complexion, black hair, born in Ireland, and speaks very broad. JOHN M'CLELLAND, enlisted in Carlisle, an elderly man about five feet six inches high, fair complexion and fair hair, is a Highlander, and speaks very little English. Whoever apprehends the said deserters and secures them in any gaol in the State, or sends them to the regiment, shall have the above reward, or TWENTY DOLLARS for each of the three first, and TEN DOLLARS for each of the two last, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH COLLIER, Ensign, 13th P. Reg.

*To be SOLD for Continental Money,*

A VALUABLE plantation, pleasantly situated in Montgomery Township, Philadelphia County, containing one hundred acres of good land, seventy acres thereof cleared, the remainder well timbered; the clear land divided into several fields, which hath all been limed except one; a quantity of good meadow: There is on said premises a commodious stone dwelling house two stories high, with four rooms on a floor and a cellar under the whole, with a stone kitchen adjoining the house, and a well of good water near the door with a pump therein, a never-failing spring of good water and a stone-house over it; also a good frame barn, stables, cow-house, cart house, smoak-house, and other out-houses, and two apple orchards which produceth good fruit; there is likewise on said premises a large and convenient tan-yard sufficient to contain seven hundred hides, with all the buildings thereon and all the stock therein, bark, &c. &c. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A NUMBER of active SMITHS and NAILORS. Great encouragement will be given by PETER BROWN, at Wright's Ferry, on Susquehanna.

*Lancaster, April* 19, 1778.

DESERTED from my company, in the 13th Continental regiment of the State of Virginia, sometime in February last, from the Valley Forge, a certain THOMAS STEED, an Irishman about five feet six or seven inches high, fair complexion, well built, full face with much brass in it, and a notorious rascal; had at the time of his desertion, a blue coat with yellow facings. Whoever will secure the said deserter in any gaol on this Continent, or deliver him to any Continental officer of the State of Virginia, shall receive FIVE POUNDS, Pennsylvania currency, over and above the reward allowed by the Honorable the Continental Congress. And I do hereby forwarn all persons from harbouring or concealing the said deserter at their peril.

DAVID STEEL, Capt. 13th Virginia Reg.

CAME to the subscriber's in Christiana Hundred, Newcastle County, in the Delaware State, about three weeks ago, a Negro man, who says his name is WILL; a short thick set fellow, pretends to be a tanner and currier, and can do something at that business; he also says that he belongs to one Isaac Harris, near Frederick Town in Virginia, that said Harris sent him with his son Isaac, who he says was First Lieutenant of Capt. Smith's company; that he was at Mud Island till the fort was destroyed, and was then taken prisoner by the enemy and made his escape from them at Newcastle: He is very lame by a hurt he says he got in the fort, and is almost naked. His master is desired to come, prove his property, pay the charges and take him away.

*April* 10, 1778. WILLIAM UNDERWOOD.

*New London Township, Chester County, March* 21.

WHEREAS the subscriber gave his note to ARTHUR M'CLURE, of the County and Township above mentioned, bearing date the nineteenth day of this instant, for the sum of Fifteen Pounds, current money, which said note was unjustly and fraudulently obtained: This is therefore to forewarn all persons from taking any assignment on said note, as I am fully determined not to pay it unless obliged by law. MARY BIGGER.

*Damascus, Red Lion Hundred, March* 20, 1778.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber this day, a Negro wench named DIDO, about 2 years of age, a stout well looking hussey; when she went off she wore a striped lincey jacket and petticoat, the rest of her dress unknown. It is supposed some evil disposed persons harbour her in St. Georges or Appoquinimink Hundreds, as her acquaintance lay most in those neighbourhoods. Punishment of the most rigorous kind will be administered to those who are found to harbour or conceal the above described slave. And a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said slave in any gaol in the United States, with every reasonable charge, by HUMPHREY CARSON.

*Artillery Park, May* 8, 1778.

STRAYED OR STOLEN from the pasture of Philip Stephen, near the Valley Forge, on Schuylkill, on the night of the 21st ult.

A BAY HORSE, about 13 hands high, his tail cut short, except a little hair which hangs down on each side, trots remarkably well, and, when in quick motion, keeps his legs wide asunder, and has a musket ball in his left shoulder. Likewise a black MARE, about 15 hands high, natural pacer, blind of the near eye, snip and star, near hind foot white. Whoever takes up either of the two, shall receive for each TWENTY DOLLARS; (if stolen) for each FORTY DOLLARS, on conviction of the thief or thieves paid by FRANCIS PROCTER, Capt. of Artillery.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the plantation of Caleb Phipps in East Fallowfield Township, Chester County, on the 27th of April last, a black GELDING, two years old, coming three this grass, of the dray breed, a remarkable large star in his forehead, about fifteen hands high, trots heavy and paces some, a switch tail, shod before, and has been rode and worked some. Any person securing the said colt and giving information so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by the subscriber in Sadsbury.

2 w. SKETCHLEY MORTON.

TO BE SOLD,

For Continental Currency,

A Valuable Plantation, containing about five hundred acres, in Frederick County, Virginia, five miles from Winchester and a quarter of a mile from Hopewell Friends Meeting house, joining the lands of Doctor John M'Donald and Widow Jolliff; there are about one hundred and ten acres cleared, fifteen acres of meadow: There are on said plantation a small frame house, a kitchen, a well of excellent water at the door, a new barn, stable and smoke house, the barn 84 feet long and 28 feet wide, a threshing floor 28 feet square; the whole in good repair; the land is exceeding rich, and well timbered with black oak, hickory and walnut, and will produce great crops of wheat, rye, corn or tobacco; any of the upland will produce good clover or Timothy meadow, and by judges is reckoned as good as the Lancaster County land: There are two good merchant mills within two miles of the place: The situation is very pleasant and healthy, in a good neighbourhood. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN REYNOLDS.



*LANCASTER*, Printed by JOHN DUNLAP.



Best possible image.